THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 89. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE PEOPLE!

Peace Comes with Victory.

12,000 Guns from Pennsylvania—25,000 from Ohio—10,000 from Indiana—2000 from Nebraska.

The Tipstaves Carry the City, but True Men Gain the State.

Grant's Election Secured Beyond a Doubt.

We give below the result of the elections held yesterday in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Nebraska. In the city, the industry of the tipstaves and Mr. Sharswood was too great for the honest voters, and Daniel M. Fox and the rest of the reactionary ticket were elected, to all appearances. But in the State the honest voters made a grand rally, and General John F. Hartranft was re-elected Auditor-General and General Jacob M. Campbell re-elected Surveyor-General by a majority which will probably reach about 12,000 when all the returns are in.

The Probabilities.

Some time since, the *New York World* copied from the *Mobile Register*, (an intensely Rebel sheet, edited by the notorious John Forsyth) the annexed table of the anticipated vote for President in November:—

SEYMOUR.		GRANT.	
CONNECTICUT	6	Maine	7
New York	33	New Hampshire	5
PENNSYLVANIA	26	Vermont	5
New Jersey	7	Massachusetts	12
Delaware	3	Rhode Island	4
Maryland	7	Illinois	16
Kentucky	11	Wisconsin	8
Alabama	9	Michigan	8
Georgia	8	Iowa	8
OHIO	21	Minnesota	4
INDIANA	13	Kansas	3
California	5	Tennessee	10
Oregon	3	Missouri	11
NEBRASKA	3	Arkansas	3
NEVADA	3	Louisiana	7
		South Carolina	6
		North Carolina	9
		Florida	3
		West Virginia	5
Total	158	Total	136

Coupled with the returns of the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana State elections, this table tells the story so well that comment would be useless.

PHILADELPHIA.

The following is the vote in the city by wards, as compared with the vote of last year for Judge of the Supreme Court:—

Wards.	Auditor-General 1868. Hartranft, Rep.	Boyle, Dem.	Majority.	Judge of Supreme Court, 1867. Williams, Rep.	Sharswood, Dem.	Majority.
1	2162	2076	86R	2002	1778	224R
2	2576	3559	977D	2093	3095	1002D
3	1332	2497	1165D	1148	2081	933D
4	1134	2863	1729D	872	2401	1529D
5	1143	2229	1074D	946	1966	1020D
6	1115	1731	616D	951	1490	539D
7	2802	2128	676R	2185	1827	358R
8	1695	1629	66R	1475	1483	8D
9	1971	1820	151R	1699	1543	156R
10	2705	1699	1006R	2456	1513	953R
11	1172	2072	900D	903	1671	778D
12	1457	1739	282D	1189	1646	457D
13	2310	1872	438R	1905	1744	161R
14	2630	1956	674R	2249	1722	527R
15	4588	3536	1002R	3693	2942	751R
16	1879	2173	294D	1682	1915	233D
17	1536	2729	1193D	1141	2278	1137D
18	3173	2259	914R	2570	1896	674R
19	3459	2953	506R	2586	2606	20D
20	4194	3887	307R	3766	3782	16D
21	1561	1196	365R	1322	1049	273R
22	2114	1596	518R	2036	1472	564R
23	2114	1692	422R	1958	1556	402R
24	2094	2017	77R	1608	1681	73D
25	1051	1698	647D	919	1491	572D
26	3246	2468	778R	2417	1826	591R
27	1211	1024	187R	969	868	101R
28	892	908	16D	729	737	8D
Total	59,066	60,004		49,469	52,069	
		59,066			49,469	
Maj.		938			2,600	

Wards.	MAYOR. Fox, D.	Tyndale, R.	SURVEYOR GENERAL. Campbell, R.	Ent, D.
1	2100	2162	2061	2075
2	3574	2513	2561	3552
3	2497	1326	1333	2492
4	2866	1139	1135	2856
5	2241	1135	1141	2232
6	1717	1129	1115	1731
7	2151	2577	2502	2122
8	1651	1673	1695	1628
9	1816	1960	1946	1817
10	1728	2664	2710	1710
11	2076	1160	1170	2072
12	1774	1423	1452	1744
13	1924	2249	2308	1878
14	1993	2603	2628	1958
15	3575	4542	4588	3536
16	2168	1840	1865	2163
17	2747	1516	1536	2729
18	2284	3150	3173	2239
19	3068	3457	3471	3059
20	3751	4055	4085	3675
21	1218	1536	1561	1196
22	1627	2071	2114	1596
23	1700	2090	2114	1692
24	2041	2071	2102	2012
25	1721	1030	1051	1698
26	2470	3200	3246	2468
27	1049	1178	1206	1028
28	1012	863	892	908
	60 589	59,300	58,812	59,864
	59,300			58,812
	1,239 majority.			1,052

Wards.	CITY CONTROLLER. Hancock, R.	Gets, D.	CITY SOLICITOR. Worrell, R.	Barger, D.
1	2163	2073	2162	2075
2	3542	3587	2565	3582
3	1341	2381	1328	2390
4	1136	2858	1130	2862
5	1135	2233	1134	2235
6	1203	1707	1096	1698
7	2602	2115	2595	2130
8	1683	1644	1677	1645
9	1880	1811	1967	1806
10	2632	1694	3119	1708
11	1170	2070	1168	2072
12	1601	1673	1522	1675
13	2280	1895	2287	1986
14	2616	1916	2611	1975
15	4533	3541	4526	3546
16	1856	2159	1853	2163
17	1514	2747	1514	2731
18	3166	2274	3165	2274
19	3311	3075	3470	3099
20	4015	3764	4008	3754
21	1568	1192	1550	1201
22	2112	1596	2110	1598
23	2114	1692	2114	1692
24	2091	2017	2083	2039
25	1052	1696	1051	1698
26	3230	2467	3321	2479
27	1198	1029	1199	1027
28	893	900	890	906
	58,385	59,868	58,546	60,131
		58,385		58,546
	Majority,	1,483	Majority,	1,585

Wards.	CITY COMMISSIONER. McCuen, Rep.	Weaver, Dem.	DISTRICT ATTORNEY. Gibbons, Rep.	Sheppard, Dem.
1	2159	2081	2166	2080
2	2525	3567	2579	3570
3	1330	2390	1306	2518
4	1133	2862	1117	2867
5	1132	2239	1117	2250
6	1100	1709	1132	1680
7	2615	2122	2560	2158
8	1678	1636	1660	1654
9	1992	1806	1962	1857
10	2687	1705	2647	1751
11	1170	2070	1059	2080
12	1510	1686	1518	1660
13	2250	1914	2264	1911
14	2609	1974	2590	1987
15	4523	3537	4551	3568
16	1870	2160	1868	2164
17	1520	2741	1509	2737
18	3155	2273	3166	3274
19	3447	3088	3441	3082
20	1914	3807	3968	3790
21	1562	1198	1538	1200
22	2100	1598	2101	1602
23	2110	1694	2082	1702
24	2088	2021	2075	2031
25	1046	1699	1031	1711
26	3224	2475	3243	2574
27	1193	1034	1087	1038
28	891	903	872	1001
	58,462	60,058	58,293	60,510
		58,462		58,293
	Maj.	1,596		Maj. 2,217

Wards.	RECEIVER OF TAXES. Pelts, R.	Meloy, D.	PRO. COURT COM. PLEAS. Donegan, R.	Fletcher, D.
1	2170	2065	2173	2063
2	2553	3536	2544	3537
3	1340	2478	1371	2503
4	1135	2589	1127	2855
5	1147	2224	1126	2238
6	1121	1697	1119	1699
7	2617	2109	2596	2130
8	1694	1631	1689	1634
9	1937	1804	1881	1803
10	2652	1788	2682	1715
11	1080	2065	1171	2070
12	1517	1656	1524	1664
13	2304	1888	2289	1782
14	2614	1972	2619	1986
15	4528	3546	4537	3536
16	1855	2148	1849	2142
17	1530	2733	1532	2736
18	3164	2267	3166	2256
19	3458	3039	3362	3128
20	4057	3736	4020	3742
21	1561	1196	1560	1194
22	2114	1596	2118	1594
23	2106	1692	2112	1692
24	2094	2015	2086	2021
25	1051	1697	1050	1698
26	3234	2468	3235	2466
27	1202	1025	1198	1039
28	880	900	893	907
	58,733	59,875	58,421	59,929
		58,733		58,421
	Maj.	1,142	Maj.	1,508

Wards.	PRES. JUDGE DIS. COURT. Hare, Rep.	Hirst, Dem.	ASSOCIATE JUDGES. Thayer, Rep.	Greenbank, D.
1	2176	2015	2178	1980
2	2545	3545	2535	3547
3	1335	2487	1322	2499
4	1126	2838	1122	2844
5	1145	2223	1147	2218
6	1127	1685	1119	1695
7	2642	2084	2641	2091
8	1720	1604	1711	1612
9	1976	1874	1980	1805
10	2692	1705	2598	1693
11	1170	2072	1170	2072
12	1526	1675	1530	1678
13	2302	1869	2297	1879
14	2616	1975	2603	1974
15	4538	3536	4538	3536
16	1868	2146	1862	2153
17	1518	2745	1518	2745
18	3150	2208	3170	2257
19	3463	3072	3447	3077
20	3900	3744	4029	3728
21	1571	1182	1560	1196
22	2119	1591	2113	1596
23	2111	1682	2112	1692
24	2106	2011	2100	2001
25	1061	1690	1051	1698
26	3246	2465	3247	2463
27	1213	1015	1207	1021
28	892	887	891	908
	58,759	59,720	58,827	59,728
		58,759		58,827
Majority,		961		901

CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Wards.	Berry, R.	Randall, D.
2, " " "	2,544	3,526
3, " " "	1,357	2,453
4, " " "	1,134	2,815
5, " " "	1,150	2,217
6, " " "	1,168	1,691
11, " " "	1,190	2,050
	8,543	14,752
		8,543
Randall's majority, " "		6,209

SECOND DISTRICT.

Wards.	O'Neill, R.	Florence, D.
1, " " "	2,102	2,034
7, " " "	2,558	2,154
8, " " "	1,678	1,639
9, " " "	1,963	1,812
10, " " "	2,673	1,712
26, " " "	3,320	2,494
	14,294	11,845
	11,845	
O'Neill's majority,		2,449

THIRD DISTRICT.

Wards.	Moffett, D.	Myers, R.
12, " " "	1,733	1,462
13, " " "	1,856	2,310
16, " " "	2,142	1,874
17, " " "	2,740	1,492
18, " " "	2,294	3,140
19, " " "	3,108	3,444
	13,873	13,722
	13,722	
Moffets' majority,		151

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Kelley, R.	Nicholson, D.
14, " " "	2,565	2,019
15, " " "	4,527	3,546
20, " " "	3,990	3,760
21, " " "	1,559	1,198
24, " " "	2,041	2,042
27, " " "	1,170	1,052
28, " " "	881	918
	16,733	14,535
	14,535	
Kelley's majority,		2,198

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Taylor, R.	Reading, D.
22, " " "	2,111	1,598
23, " " "	2,100	1,698
25, " " "	1,051	1,698
	5,262	4,994

SENATOR.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Wards.	Henszey, R.	Leisenring, D.
9,	1958	1810
10,	2662	1714
13,	2286	1880
14,	2672	1987
15,	4538	3536
	14,016	10,927
	10,927	
	3,089 majority.	

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Wards.	Connell, R.	Collins, D.
19,	3452	3398
20,	3970	3698
21,	1561	1196
22,	2106	1599
23,	2100	1692
24,	2077	2029
25,	1050	1698
27,	1202	1025
28,	867	910
	18,405	17,245
	17,245	
Connell's maj.	1,160	

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Vote of the State Since 1860.

Year.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.	Total.
1860	Governor	262,403	230,239	32,164 R	492,642
1860	President	268,030	208,412	59,618 R	476,442
1862	Aud.-Gen.	215,616	219,140	3,524 D	434,756
1863	Governor	269,496	254,171	15,325 R	523,667
1864	President	296 391	276,316	20,075 R	572,707
1865	Aud.-Gen.	238 400	215,740	22,660 R	454,140
1866	Governor	307,274	290,096	17,178 R	597,370
1867	Sup. Judge	266,824	267,746	922 D	534,570

The Vote of 1868 and 1867,

as far as it can be ascertained for the former year, is given in the following table:—

Counties.	Majorities. 1868. Hartranft, Rep.	Boyle, Dem.	Judge Sup. Court. 1867. Williams, Rep.	Sharswood, Dem.
Adams	.....	200	2457	2829
Allegheny	5700	.....	16323	9904
Armstrong	600	.....	3235	2934
Beaver	1000	.....	2818	2278
Bedford	.....	300	5395	2644
Berks	.....	6300	6117	11912
Blair	800	.....	3113	2570
Bradford	4000	.....	5846	2638
Bucks	.....	700	6224	6910
Butler	500	.....	2939	2662
Cambria	.....	800	2966	3020
Cameron	100	.....	358	300
Carbon	.....	600	1687	2124
Centre	.....	600	2790	3473
Chester	2500	.....	7751	5853
Clarion	.....	1000	1410	2903
Clearfield	.....	1200	1477	2749
Clinton	.....	700	1602	2228
Columbia	.....	1700	1696	3453
Crawford	1800	.....	5400	4018
Cumberland	.....	600	3451	4234
Dauphin	1600	.....	5247	3847
Delaware	1400	.....	3207	2148
Elk	.....	500	286	751
Erie	3300	.....	5504	3428
Fayette	.....	700	3184	3859
Forest	.....	50	289	319
Franklin	200	.....	3773	3962
Fulton	.....	300	769	1019
Greene	.....	1500	1343	2753
Huntingdon	1000	.....	3009	2258
Indiana	2300	.....	3608	1867
Jefferson	100	.....	1806	1851
Juniata	.....	500	1368	1695
Lancaster	7500	.....	12799	7475
Lawrence	2000	.....	2833	1281
Lebanon	1400	.....	3625	2501
Lehigh	.....	1600	3514	5141
Luzerne	.....	3500	7985	10404
Lycoming	.....	600	3604	4357
McKean	200	.....	705	545
Mercer	700	.....	3935	3414
Mifflin	.....	50	1565	1769
Monroe	.....	2000	543	2359
Montgomery	.....	1000	6586	7683
Montour	.....	400	1006	1883
Northampton	.....	3000	3027	5979
Northumberland	.....	400	3023	3469
Perry	150	.....	2427	2292
Philadelphia	.....	1300	*49,587	*52075
Pike	.....	700	235	901
Potter	800	.....	1134	481
Schuylkill	.....	1500	7256	8380
Snyder	500	.....	1630	1199
Somerset	1300	.....	2756	1541
Sullivan	.....	350	421	683
Susquehanna	1500	.....	3947	2690
Tioga	3200	.....	4090	1425
Union	500	.....	1675	1200
Venango	600	.....	3040	2610
Warren	1100	.....	2131	1459
Washington	200	.....	4618	4513
Wayne	.....	600	2320	2586
Westmoreland	.....	1200	4212	5645
Wyoming	.....	150	1357	1474
York	.....	2800	4848	7671
Totals	.....	.....	266,824	267,746
				266,824

Maj. for Hartranft, 12,290 Sharswood's maj. 922

The following is the result of the election for Senators in the country districts, Democrats being printed in italics:—

Adams and Franklin—Doubtful.
Allegheny—James L. Graham.
Armstrong, Butler, and Lawrence—Jas. Kerr.
Bradford, Susquehanna, and Wyoming—P. M. Osterhout.
Cambria, Indiana, and Jefferson—General Harry White.
Cameron, Clarion, Clearfield Elk, and Forest—*Hon. Wm. A. Wallace.*
Clinton, McKean, Potter, and Tioga—A. G. Olmstead.
Cumberland and York—*Andrew G. Miller.*
Luzerne—*Samuel G. Turner.*

ASSEMBLYMEN.

The following are the names of the Assemblymen elected in the city districts, Democrats being printed in italics:—

Districts.	Districts.
1. David Foy.	10. E. W. Davis.
2. *John McGinnis.*	11. *Daniel Witham.*
3. *Samuel Josephs.*	12. Alexander Adaire.
4. George W. Myers.	13. *Michael Mullin.*
5. *John I. Rogers.*	14. John Cloud.
6. Charles J. Kleckner.	15. J. Holgate.
7. James Subers.	16. M. C. Hong.
8. J. V. Stokes.	17. Colonel J. Clark.
9. *Samuel D. Dailey.*	18. R. Hervey.

The following are the Assemblymen in the State:—

Adams—*Dr. A. B. Dill.*
Allegheny—George Wilson, George F. Morgan, James Taylor, M. S. Humphreys, Vincent Miller, Samuel Kerr.
Armstrong—Colonel S. M. Jackson.
Beaver and Washington—H. J. Vanklrk, A. J. Buffington, Thomas Nicholson.
Bedford, Fulton, and Somerset—Lieutenant J. H. Longnecker, John Weller.
Berks—*Henry S. Hottenstein, Henry Brobst, Richmond L. Jones.*
Blair—Joseph Robinson.
Bradford and Sullivan—John L. Chamberlain, James H. Webb.
Bucks—*Joshua Beans, Ed. McKinstry.*
Butler, Lawrence, and Mercer—Alexander Leslie, George S. Westlake, David Robison, John Edwards.
Cambria—*John Porter.*
Carbon and Monroe—*James Place.*
Cameron, Clinton, and McKean—*W. J. Davis.*
Centre—*P. Grey Meek.*
Chester—Dr. S. M. Meredith, Archimedes Robb, James M. Phillips.
Clarion and Jefferson—*R. B. Brown.*
Clearfield, Elk, and Forest—*John W. Wallace.*
Columbia and Montour—*George Scott.*
Crawford—William Beatty, S. W. Ames.
Cumberland—*Theodore Cornman.*
Dauphin—A. J. Herr, H. B. Hoffman.
Delaware—Augustus B. Leedom.
Erie—George P. Rea, John D. Siranahan.
Fayette—*Wm. H. Playford.*
Franklin and Perry—Doubtful.
Greene—*Joseph Sedgwick.*
Huntingdon, Juniata, and Mifflin—Samuel F. Brown, Amos H. Martin.
Indiana and Westmoreland—Dr. David M. Marshall, James A. Hunter, A. C. Hamilton.
Lancaster—Aaron H. Summy, W. W. Hopkins, Jacob G. Peters, J. C. Gatchell.
Lebanon—J. G. Hellman.
Lehigh—*John H. Vogel, Daniel H. Creitz.*
Luzerne—*S. F. Bossard, D. L. O'Neill, N. G. Weatler.*
Lycoming, Snyder, and Union—W. P. I. Painter, Captain Thomas Church, William G. Herrold.
Montgomery—*James Eschbach, Henry McMiller.*
Northampton—*George H. Goundie, Lewis H. Stout.*
Northumberland—Doubtful.
Pike and Wayne—*William M. Nelson.*
Potter and Tioga—J. B. Niles, B. B. Strang.
Schuylkill—
Susquehanna and Wyoming—Colonel Loren Burrett, Almon P. Stephens.
Venango and Warren—Colonel A. P. Duncan, Junius R. Clark.
York—*Dr. J. Hersh, Dr. D. Porter.*

THE LATEST DESPATCHES.

Scattering returns from Fayette, Indiana, and Westmoreland counties render Mr. Covode's re-election to Congress doubtful.

The Legislature on Joint Ballot.

	1869. Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.	1868. Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	19	61	80	19	54	73
Democrats	14	39	53	14	46	60
Rep. maj.	5	22	27	5	8	13

BUCKS COUNTY.

DOYLESTOWN, Oct. 14.—From the majorities reported here on the State ticket the Democrats will have over 700 majority in Bucks. This elects Dr. Reading, Democratic candidate for Congress, over Mr. Taylor, the present member.

The following are the members of Congress elect throughout the State:—

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	*Sam. G Randall, D.	13.	*Ulysses Mercur, D.
2.	*Charles O'Neill, R.	14.	J. B. Packer, R.
3.	John Moffat, D.	15.	Samuel Small, R.
4.	*Wm. D. Kelley, R.	16.	John Cessna, R.
5.	*C. N. Taylor, R.	17.	*D. J. Morrell, R.
6.	J. R. Brietenbach, R.	18.	W. H. Armstrong, R.
7.	W. Townsend, R.	19.	*G. W. Scofield, R.
8.	*J. L. Getz, D.	20.	C. W. Gilfillan, R.
9.	O. J. Dickey, R.	21.	*John Covode, R.
10.	*H. L. Cake, R.	22.	J. S. Negley, R.
11.	*D. M. Van Auken, D.	23.	Darwin Phelps, R.
12.	*G. W. Woodward, D.	24.	J. B. Donley, R.

(*Members of present Congress.)

The Third district, Leonard Myers present member, is the only one lost by the Republicans.

OHIO.

A Magnificent Victory.

The latest returns received warrant us in placing the Republican majority at from 25,000 to 30,000, which thus compares with previous votes of that State:—

Year.		Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1860	Oct.	212,854	199,951	12,903 R
"	Nov	231,610	210,831	20,779 R
1861		206,997	151,794	55,203 R
1862		178,775	184,332	5,577 D
1863		288,661	187,562	101,099 R
1864	Oct.	237,210	182,439	54,771 R
"	Nov	265,154	206,568	59,586 R
1865		223,633	193 697	29 936 R
1866		256 302	213 666	42,636 R
1867		243,605	240,622	2,983 R

The New York *Tribune* has the following special despatch:—

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—The city is wild with excitement over the magnificent Republican victory. Returns from nearly every county of the State indicate a Republican majority of not less than 30,000. In this city both the Republican Congressmen are possibly elected, though Strader is very close on Eggleston's heels. Sam Cary, who was supported exclusively by the Democrats, though he pretended to be only a workingman's candidate and a neutral on general politics, is beaten by over a thousand. Vallandigham is beaten by not less than 800. General Gibson is elected in the Ninth district by nearly 300. Ashley is hoped to be elected by a small majority in the Tenth, though the returns are too meagre yet for absolute certainty, and some of the despatches are discouraging. There is still doubt in Shellabarger's old district, the Seventh. Winans, the Republican nominee there, proved an unsatisfactory candidate, and has made a bad run. The Democrats are as yet only known, however, to have elected two Congressmen, Mungen and Van Trump. General Garfield is elected in the old Giddings district by over thirteen thousand majority.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 13—Midnight.—Democrats have carried First, Fifth, Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth districts in Ohio, and possibly also Seventh and Tenth.

The following are the despatches received this morning:—

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—In the 19 Congressional districts the Republicans have 12 to 5 carried by the Democrats, and 2 doubtful.

Mr. Garfield is re-elected in the Nineteenth district by 18,000 majority. Eggleston, Gibson, Winans, and Ashley, Republicans, are probably defeated in the First, Seventh, Ninth, and Tenth districts. In the First district, Strader, Democrat, has 200 majority. In the Second district, Stevenson, Republican, has 500 majority.

[THE LATEST DESPATCHES.]

CLEVELAND, Oct. 14.—The vote on the State ticket in Indiana is regarded as very close. The election of Conrad Baker, Republican candidate for Governor is generally conceded. The election of Robert N. Lamb in the Third Congressional District is now thought to be doubtful. The First and Second Districts have gone Democratic; the Fourth and Sixth are yet doubtful, with chances favorable to the return of the Republican candidates; the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh, are Republican.

The following are the

STATE OFFICERS

elected, all of them being Republicans:—

Secretary of State	Isaac R. Sherwood
Supreme Judge	William White.
School Commissioner	John A. Norris.
Board of Public Works	James Moore.
Clerk Supreme Court	Rodney Foos.

The following are the

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

elected, Democrats being in italics:—

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	*Philip W. Strader,*	11.	*John T. Wilson,*
2.	Job E. Stevenson,	12.	*Phila. Van Trump,*
3.	*Robert C. Schenck,*	13.	*George W. Morgan,*
4.	*William Lawrence,	14.	*Martin Welker,
5.	*William Mungen,*	15.	Edward H. Moore,
6.	John A. Smith,	16.	*John A. Bingham,
7.	†*John H. Thomas,*	17.	Jacob A. Ambler,
8.	*John Beatty,	18.	William H. Upson,
9.	†*Ralph P. Buckland,*	19.	*James A. Garfield.
10.	†*Truman H. Hoag,*		

* Members of present Congress.
† These districts are still in doubt.

INDIANA.

Another Splendid Triumph.

Indiana went Republican yesterday by a majority of more than 10,000. It will probably reach the full majority of 1866 when the returns, as yet meagre, are all in. The following shows the vote of the State in the past few years:—

Year.		Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1860	Oct.	136 725	126,968	9,757 R
"	Nov.	139,033	133,110	5,923 R
1862		118,517	128,160	9,643 D
1864	Oct.	152,084	131,201	20,883 R
"	Nov.	150,422	130,233	20,189 R
1865		169,601	155,399	14,202 R

The State Officers

elected yesterday are as follows, all Republicans:—

Governor	Conrad Baker.
Lieutenant-Governor	Will Cumback.
Secretary of State	M. F. A. Hoffman.
Auditor of State	John D. Evans.
Treasurer of State	Nathan Kimball.
Reporter of Supreme Court	James B. Black.
Clerk Supreme Court	T. W. McCoy.
Attorney-General	D. E. Williamson.
School Superintendent	Barnabus C. Hobbs.

The following are the

Members of Congress

probably elected, Democrats being printed in italics:—

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	*William E. Niblack,*	7.	*Godlove S. Orth,
2.	*Michael C. Kerr,*	8.	Daniel D. Pratt,
3.	Robert N. Lamb,	9.	*John P. C. Shanks,
4.	*George W. Julian,	10.	*Wm. Williams,
5.	*John Coburn,	11.	Jaspar Packard.
6.	Wm. Wirt Carter,		

*Members of the present Congress.

The State has been entirely redistricted since 1866, but the Democrats have gained nothing by the change, Niblack and Kerr, their members to the present Congress, being the only ones certainly or probably elected.

NEBRASKA.

The Grandest Victory of All.

OMAHA, Oct. 14.—Returns from Nebraska indicate a Republican majority of 2000, and the Legislature strongly Republican.

The following table gives the vote of past years, showing how great has been the Republican gain:—

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Majority.
1865—Treasurer	3422	2549	873 R.
1866—Governor	4093	3948	145 R.
" —Congress	4820	4072	748 R.

The following are the

Officers Elected

yesterday, all of them being Republicans:—

Governor—David Butler.
Secretary of State—Thomas P. Kennard.
Treasurer—James Sweet.
Auditor—John Gillespie.
Attorney, First District—O. B. Hewett.
Attorney, Second District—J. C. Corwin.
Attorney, Third District—E. F. Gray.
Congressman—John Taffe.

NEW JERSEY.

The Charter Election in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 14.—The charter election here yesterday resulted in a Republican victory. Dodd, Republican candidate for Water Commissioner, being elected by 317 majority over Bigelow—the vote standing Dodd, 3272; Bigelow, 2955. The vote for the same office last year resulted, for the Republican candidate, 6879; for the Democratic, 6669. The Common Council now stands 10 Republicans to 3 Democrats; and the Board of Education 8 Republicans to 5 Democrats. The majorities in the wards are:—

First ward, Crane (Rep.), 139; Second ward, not heard from; Third ward, Stainsby (Rep.), 472; Fourth ward, Starr (Rep.), 92; Fifth ward, Stickhaus (Dem.), 244; Sixth ward, not heard from; Seventh ward, Feller (Dem.), 288; Eighth ward, Flintoff (Dem.), 70; Ninth ward, Baker (Rep.), 478; Tenth ward, Slaight

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A Way to Prevent Naturalization Frauds.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The laws under which foreigners may become American citizens are enacted by Congress. The duty of naturalizing or conferring citizenship is, however, put upon the State courts.

This plan does not seem to work well. It is certain that frauds are committed; that men are made citizens who ought not to be; and that the Naturalization law is made the instrument for procuring in this and other ways many illegal votes.

One of the morning papers proposes that Congress shall "put the whole business of naturalization exclusively into the hands of the courts of the United States." This would do well enough; but it would be still better for Congress to enact that a foreigner shall be entitled to naturalization in four instead of, as now, five years; but that a naturalization paper shall not entitle the person to vote at any election until a year after its issue.

Under such a rule the time of trial would not be lengthened; the foreigner would become entitled to vote just as soon as now; but by [a merely mechanical device, by obliging him to apply for and receive his papers of citizenship a year beforehand, fraud would be prevented.

There is reason to believe that such a change would do away with most of the frauds now practised. It would certainly relieve the courts of the great pressure of this kind of business now put on them just before important elections; it would do away with the unpleasant suspicions and accusations of fraud now so frequent; and it would make the records of the courts a sort of registry of newly naturalized voters, which could be copied by the agents of both parties long before the election, and thus enable each to detect any attempt of its opponents to introduce fraudulent or illegal votes.

Minister Johnson.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson's short career as a representative of the United States in England has hardly justified the high expectations that were formed of him in that capacity. He is entitled to a great deal of credit for his efforts to strengthen the amicable feelings that ought to exist between the two countries, and it is to the credit of the English press that it so fully appreciates his readiness to forgive and forget the petty vexations that cost his countrymen so much anxiety and so many losses during the dark hours of the civil war. There is a great deal in the history of the last few years which Englishmen would naturally desire to cover with a veil of oblivion. They are even ready to pay our little bill for the Alabama claims, provided we say no more about it. There is, of course, nothing to be gained by keeping old sores open too long, and Minister Johnson's surprising magnanimity in this respect naturally draws out the gushings of the English heart.

But there is such a thing as having too much of a good thing, and there is a growing conviction on this side of the Atlantic that Minister Johnson has a little overshot the mark. In the first place he has been injudicious in leaving himself and his country open to assaults like those of the Confederate sympathizing Roebuck, and was in too great a hurry to reply to indignities of which an American minister should properly take no official cognizance.

It is only when we contrast the course of Mr. Johnson with that of Charles Francis Adams that we realize how much Americans are indebted to the latter gentleman. Mr. Johnson, in a quiet time, and in smooth water, has made more disagreeable stir within a few weeks than Mr. Adams made during as many years of stormy waters. The latter conducted the most difficult negotiations, in a most exciting period, without involving himself in personal broils, and never gave an American citizen abroad reason to blush for him or his country. It is not too late for Minister Johnson to imitate the example of his predecessor. Let him keep within the line of his proper business, collect the Alabama bill as soon and as quietly as he can, and abstain from ambitious efforts to influence public opinion by irregular methods. By this means he may contrive to get over the balance of his career with credit to himself and honor to his country. English opinion would not tolerate Minister Thornton if that gentleman were to lay himself open to insult by accepting an invitation from a New Bedford corporation if composed of the victims of Anglo-Confederate privateers. Yet this is precisely similar to what Mr. Johnson has done, and all the brilliancy of his retort to the snappish Roebuck can scarcely atone for the original blunder in his representative capacity of accepting the questionable hospitalities of the Sheffield Municipality, before his credentials were presented to the English Government.

The Southern Electoral Vote—The President and the Military.

From the N. Y. Herald.

President Johnson on Monday issued an order to army officers in command in the several Southern districts, defining their duties in regard to the elections, and calling their attention to those provisions of law forbidding any interference or intimidation on the part of the military or naval forces at such times. In this President Johnson is right. Many of the military commanders have entirely misunderstood their duties and made themselves ridiculous. Their province is to preserve the peace and aid in suppressing riots. If the people of the unreconstructed States choose to vote for Presidential electors the military have no right to interfere. Whether the votes of such States will or will not be counted is altogether a different matter. But the blundering folly of military commanders and uneasy politicians who are making so much fuss over the electoral votes of the South, lies in not comprehending the fact that the majority for General Grant in the loyal States will be so overwhelming that it could make no difference in the grand result if every ex-Rebel State, reconstructed or unreconstructed, were to be counted in favor of Seymour. Such a concession would only make Seymour's vote a little more respectable in point of numbers than McClellan's. The loyal States will decide this election with a unanimity even greater than that with which they re-elected Abraham Lincoln, and the Southern electoral vote could not alter the verdict were it to go to Washington, to Texas, or to a hotter place in the effort.

How They Economize the Truth.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The *World* rejoices the hearts of its Copperhead readers with cheering advices as follows:—

"The Hon. Herschel V. Johnson has written a long letter to the Democrats of Troup county, Georgia, in lieu of a speech. It is eloquent, logical, dispassionate, and is being circulated as a campaign document in the State.

"Mr. Robert Tyler (son of the ex-President), living in Montgomery, Ala., has written a long and conclusive letter in favor of the Democratic party, and predicting its success in that State and throughout the country."

—Messrs. Herschel V. Johnson and Robert Tyler are both consistent advocates of a "White Man's Government," and as such stood by the Slaveholders' Rebellion from first to last. Tyler was particularly active in securing the secession of Virginia, though we did not hear of his heading any bayonet charges on the Boys in Blue until now. He "predicted the success" of the Confederacy, but that didn't prevent its collapse; nor will his confident prophecies help Seymour to an election.

"The New Haven *Register* announces that at least two-thirds of the Boys in Blue in that city will vote for Mr. Seymour, and have joined the Jackson Legion within the past three weeks."

—Certainly! It was "announced" in 1864, by the New Haven *Register* and its kin, that two-thirds of the Boys in Blue would vote for their able and beloved ex-commander, George B. McClellan, for President, rather than for the backwoods lawyer, Lincoln; but they didn't. He who imagines that soldiers who then voted for Lincoln over McClellan will now vote for Seymour over Grant must suppose that they have queer tastes.

"The Hon. John W. Wilcox, late radical candidate for Congress in the 'Mariposa,' California, District, has come out for Seymour and Blair."

—The only "late radical candidate for Congress in the Mariposa District, California," is not John W. Wilcox, but Timothy G. Phelps, who is hard at work for Grant and Colfax. Some folks should have good memories, but haven't. This Wilcox may possibly have dreamed that he *would* be a "radical candidate for Congress," but seeing that he isn't, he takes his little revenge on mankind in general by going for Seymour and Blair.

Southern Murders.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The *World* thus moralizes over the late massacre at Camilla, Georgia, and other outrages at the South:—

"The 'Rebels' of the South have everything to lose and nothing to gain by an 'outrage'—the radical leaders everything to gain and nothing to lose. Who, then, is the more likely to act the aggressor? Let the reader carefully revolve this subject; let him consider that every 'outrage' heretofore has been profitable to that party and unprofitable to the South, and he cannot but see where the guilt of these things lies."

Comments by the Tribune.

"The Rebels of the South have everything to lose and nothing to gain by an 'outrage,'" when they are its guilty authors, and in no other case. The *World* assumes that a majority of the voters in the free States are Democrats; and it pretends that its own circulation is equal to that of the *Tribune*. It is very certain that, through ours and other journals, the whole truth comes to light. These "outrages" can only damage the Rebels by inducing Northern citizens otherwise inclined to the Democrats to vote with the Republicans. That is the precise way—the only way—in which the Rebels "lose" by said "outrages." And they could not so lose if the candid did not see that the Rebels were the guilty aggressors.

The *World* understands this whole matter perfectly. It knows that the one question that now distracts the South and disturbs the national peace is—"Shall blacks be allowed to vote at elections?" The Rebels are determined that they shall not—that the acts of Congress which made them voters shall be subverted, as Frank Blair foreshadowed in the letter that gave him the Democratic nomination for Vice-President—and the loyal four millions thus remanded into nonentity and vassalage. In strict accordance with this programme, the Rebels of Mitchell county determined that the Republican candidates for Congress and elector should not speak at their county seat, Camilla, as they had announced their intention to do; and, when the day came and the speakers, with a band and procession, they ambushed, fired upon, and butchered as many of them as possible, hunting and shooting the fugitives for hours. All who have read both stories know that this is the substantial truth, and that it is a natural, necessary result of the doctrine held by the *World*, by Seymour, and by the Democratic party generally, that "niggers" have no right to vote, and that it is presumption and usurpation on their part to attempt it. If Frank Blair is a statesman, then the Rebel murderers at Camilla were patriots; and their action was far more justifiable than that of Seymour's "friends" in this city in burning a colored orphan asylum, and hanging or roasting "niggers" who were not even accused of carrying a penknife. It is the devilish spirit of caste—the notion that one man, because he is white, has a right to domineer over another because he is black—that is at the bottom of all these crimes and outrages, and the *World* knows it.

The Unreconstructed States and the Election.

From the N. Y. Times.

We hope there is no truth in the report attributing to Mr. Johnson an intention to interfere in the affairs of the three States not yet reorganized, with the view of encouraging them to take part in the voting on the third of November. The Democratic journals have for some time past urged their party friends in Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas to hold an election, despite the law and the decision of the district commanders; and it is known that in two of the States, at least, the supporters of Seymour and Blair are preparing to act upon the advice. They have relied upon the President's sympathy with their intention, as inferred from his vete message of July 20, in which he asserted the continued validity of the governments which Congress abolished. All that is needed to consummate the mischief is some Executive step which shall conflict with the military order forbidding an election, as issued by General Reynolds in Texas, and which shall more specifically indicate the President's approval of the course contemplated by the Democracy.

An attempt to hold an election in the States named will certainly produce complications, and probably very grave disaster. If made at all it will be made under the pretended authority of officials whom Congress legislated out of office, acting for governments which have no existence, with the suffrage restricted exclusively to whites. The mere effort would provoke disturbance, and its prosecution would unquestionably involve bloodshed. It was in view of this peril that General Reynolds wisely forbade the opening of polls in Texas, and Mr. Johnson will incur a serious responsibility if he sets that order aside, or encourages the belief that it may be disregarded with impunity.

Whatever Mr. Johnson may think, or whatever Democrats may desire, the law upon the subject is too plain to leave room for cavil. It provides that States which have not been restored to the Union shall not be entitled to representation in the Electoral College. "Nor shall any electoral votes be received or counted from any of such States." By this enactment Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas are excluded from the Electoral College. Their votes will not be received. Neither Grant nor Seymour can be strengthened by them.

True, the statute does not in terms forbid the opening of polls, nor is that provision necessary. The three States are still without civil government. They are ruled by military authority. And, in the circumstances, it is the duty of the commanding Generals, respectively, to prevent a proceeding at variance with the spirit of the law, necessarily tending to excite disturbance, and inoperative in relation to the election of President. Let Mr. Johnson keep off his hands, and allow those who are charged with the maintenance of order to perform their duty effectively. There are already more than sufficient explosive materials in those States, and the best thing he can do is to abstain from encouraging the lawless and disloyal element which waits but for his sanction to begin its work.

The Electoral Vote of Alabama.

From the Mobile Register.

We cannot be too emphatic nor too persistent in keeping before our people the paramount importance of registering and voting at the November election. It has been truly said that there is no telling what a day or an election may bring forth; and, while we believe in all sincerity that the majority in the Electoral College will be overwhelming for Seymour, yet it is in range of possibility that the eight votes of Alabama will be necessary to decide the question. These eight votes lost to the Democratic majority of the College, and cast against us, will be equal to sixteen—the number of the large and important State of Illinois.

Here, then, is the main point against which to guard. Not only must we use the vote of our State, but we must prevent its use—in a doubly telling sense—against us by the enemy.

Alabama is pronounced a State of the Union, and in the Union. Congress, in the plenitude of its power, has pretended to be merciful. It has said to the "erring sister":

"Come to these clear flowing fountains,
Where you may wash and be clean"—

And the "erring sister" has come. She has drunk of the bitter waters of reconstruction, and regenerated by the admission of her Senators and Representatives—whatever they may be—she is told she may lead a new and better life. And it is a new life and a better one, for it gives her new hope and new incentive in loosening the shackles that have bound her fair limbs so long. She now has the power to shake off the sore stiffness that cramped her in her chains; to slough away the despondency and lethargy that would soon have proven so deadly, and to rise once more, in her dignity and majesty, among the sovereign States.

It is in her own hands to do this. If her people rise with one accord and agree to vote as one man on the third of November, the voice of Alabama will be heard high in the glad song of triumph that swells for the victory of right and law from Maine to Mexico. For the vote of Alabama must and will be recorded. Even the most rabid radicals, outside her borders, have not dared to deny that right; they have endorsed it by claiming the votes of her eight electors for Grant and Colfax. They have failed even to hint at her exclusion on the plea that they do of Texas, Virginia, and Mississippi.

There was, therefore, nothing left them but to so manipulate this vote as to justify the claim they had made of it for their candidates. This was left to the carpet-bag Solons at Montgomery, and we verily believe these wise men have overreached themselves. That they have not done so—if we be mistaken—is not their own fault, but that of our people who refuse to register and to vote. We have affirmed and reaffirmed, and we now once more repeat, that it is not only the right of Alabama to vote, but her highest and most sacred duty.

As a State of the Union and in the Union, her eight electoral votes will be received and counted; those eight votes may decide the election for the Democratic candidates if cast in their favor—against the Democratic candidates if cast against them.

What will be the feeling of the State, what the feeling of every man in it, if—when too late—it is shown that lukewarm, over-certain, or hair-splitting Democrats have let the vote of Alabama offset and nullify the hard-earned but honest verdict of a great, doubtful State?

Good News of General Meade.

From the Washington National Intelligencer.

We observe that General Meade reports to General Grant that he will distribute the troops in his department with a view to aid the civil authorities to keep the peace during the approaching election. They should have been so distributed all along back for the purpose of aiding the civil authorities in keeping the peace. General Meade now recognizes the disposition of the civil authorities, who were once Confederates, to keep the peace. He proposes to aid them. The radical demagogues pronounce them rebellious, and aiders and abettors of all sorts of crimes upon the negroes and carpet-baggers. General Meade gives the lie to all this by his admission that he will aid the civil authorities to keep the peace. There would have been no great collisions, with bloodshed, in the South, had troops been used by certain mercenary generals and subordinate officers who have turned their backs upon the honorable sentiments that govern most soldiers of the army, for the purpose of preventing menaced outbreaks, by having troops ordered to the spot, suitably prepared, for the purpose of preventing resorts to force by hostile elements of population.

But this has been habitually avoided by such generals and subordinate officers, in order that disorders, mobs, and outbreaks might arise, to the end that, by distorting or utterly falsifying the facts, political capital might be had for the radical demagogues of the North.

What care such men about bloodshed, when Stanton and Grant were guilty of the infamy of instructing General Butler to make negotiations "purposely offensive," to prevent exchanges of prisoners? In the great day of the end of earthly things, these men, and all like them who were *particeps criminis* in the awful guilt referred to, will receive that condemnation that human tribunals of justice are powerless to punish at all, much less in the fearful manner that they should.

These characters can have nothing but all-consuming misery, in view of what must be the ever-present thought of guilt, that nearly all who died at Andersonville and other Southern prisons could have been preserved to their country, relatives, and friends, had they but have complied with the proposition of the Confederate authorities to give over the prisoners at those points without exchanges.

All the history of human atrocity in war bears no comparison to the murderous policy of Stanton and Grant, who said to Butler, "make negotiations in these matters purposely offensive," no matter if Union prisoners do suffer and die, without medicines, or food, or clothing, as asked of us by the Confederate Government, with propositions to pay for them in gold.

The Financial Issue—Governor Seymour.

From the N. Y. World.

A sagacious, statesman-like intellect sees, in advance of other minds, and it is its province to teach other minds what are the precise questions on which public affairs hinge. Now that the Presidential canvass is so far advanced, it is worth while to look back and see how the financial discussions have flowed in the channel marked out by Governor Seymour before the opening of the Presidential campaign. In his speech in Connecticut, early in the spring, he charged the Republican party with enormous extravagance, especially in expenditures for the support of the army. Although the platforms of both political parties put a different financial issue in the fore ground, it is curious to remark how the drift of the financial controversy has followed the direction so long ago given to it by Governor Seymour. All the most notable efforts of the financial critics, every document or speech which has widely commanded public attention, has related to the extravagance question and not to the greenback question. Mr. Wells' letter, Mr. Tilden's speeches, Mr. Atkinson's speech, Mr. Delmar's letter, are prolix and elaborate on the question of receipts and expenses, and nearly silent in respect to the medium in which the five-twenty bonds should be paid. All of these documents follow regularly in the wake of Governor Seymour, discussing, with various and conflicting views, the question started by him in April, which has eclipsed the greenback question made so prominent in the two political platforms.

This is due to the fact that Governor Seymour had looked into these subjects more profoundly than the makers of the platforms. As an issue between the political parties, the greenback question is of little consequence. Widely as the two parties differ on this subject in theory, nothing can be done by either of them in practice without the consent of the other. During the next administration, the Republican party will have the Senate; the Democratic party the President and a majority, or nearly a majority, of the House. In this state of the political chessboard, it is evident that no law can be passed for increasing the quantity of greenbacks without the consent of both political parties. But if the debt is to be paid without issuing more greenbacks, money must be raised by taxation and appropriated to that purpose; which again requires an act of Congress, in which the Senate as well as the House and the President must concur. The Republican party being pledged to pay the debt in gold, and the Democratic party in greenbacks, and each having a complete check on the other, none of the bonds are likely to be paid in either medium during the next administration. This is not a question on which the Government is compelled to act. The five-twenty bonds have yet fifteen years to run, unless the Government chooses to pay them sooner; and before they mature the question may cease to be of any interest, by the restoration of specie payments. Elections at present cannot turn on questions whose practical solution lies so far in the future. While the Senate continues Republican the bonds will not be paid in greenbacks; and as nobody can predict the state of the currency four years hence, the country will decide more wisely then, in presence of the facts. Under a prosperous and economical administration we may, in four years, make great advances towards resumption. We certainly should not recede in a contrary direction. If there should be a surplus revenue within the four years, it would probably be applied towards the extinction of the debt by the simple means of purchasing bonds at current rates—a proceeding which would steer clear of the present controversy, and yet have the advantage of extinguishing the debt with greenbacks.

The real financial issue between the two parties is, whether we shall stop the extravagance which has raised and spent money enough since the war to have paid off all the five-twenty bonds. This question, unlike the other, is practical. An adverse Senate can arrest retrenchment, if we have a Democratic President and Democrats enough in the House to make his vetoes effectual. One branch is all-powerful to check legislation, although it can do nothing affirmative. It takes the whole legislative power to authorize the payment of the five-twenties before the twenty years expire, or to provide greenbacks for that purpose; but either House of Congress alone, or the President alone if his veto is sustained, has power to arrest appropriations for the extravagant or needless expenditure of money. By a check on appropriations we can accomplish all the greater objects for which the Democratic party strives. It will enable us, for one thing, to cut down the army to a peace standard, and leave the Southern States to manage their local affairs according to their own liking. It will enable us to curtail expenses in every department of the public service. To be sure, much will remain undone, which it would be desirable to do if we could have a Democratic Senate. We cannot, for example, repeal or modify the exorbitant tariff. We cannot deprive the national banks of their unjust privileges. But we can withdraw military coercion from the South; we can put a stop to the present monstrous waste of the people's money. Governor Seymour evinced the penetration of a statesman in turning the financial controversy into this practical channel.

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ELDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.
Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.
Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.
References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st.
Application for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences. 9 16 1m*

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 1324 SPRUCE Street,
will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS RESUMED his Lessons, No. 254 South 15th st. 9 15 1m*

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 9 28 2m*

CARPETINGS.

NEW ARRIVALS.
Opening Daily,
CARPETINGS,
Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels,
OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222 Chesnut Street.

1868. FALL. 1868.
"GLEN ECHO MILLS."
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
OF
CARPETINGS.
Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.
9 8 wfmsm Opposite Independence Hall.

FALL OPENING.
CARPETINGS.
ELEGANT WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRIES,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
PARLOR, HALL, AND STAIRS TO MATCH,
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 16 wfm2m Between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
IMPORTERS OF
FINE CHINA, GLASS,
AND
STAPLE WARES,
No. 707 CHESNUT Street,
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 88 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Brome.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12 5

WINES, ETC.
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 12

LUMBER.
FALL, 1868.
F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.
Calls the attention of Builders and others to his Stock of
SEASONED LUMBER,
CONSISTING OF
Hemlock and Spruce Joists,
Carolina Flooring, all grades,
White Pine Boards, all qualities,
Shingles, Plastering Lath,
And all kinds of Building Lumber. [10 8 thsto2m

AT LOWEST PRICES.
1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.
1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.
1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.
1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.
1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.
1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.
1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.
1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.
1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.
1 12

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER, BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND MACHATOO SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthf

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.
The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand. 9 23 2m

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.
H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
8 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 12 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished
SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,
with first-class Board.
Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.
Reference required. 9 11

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Seal Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES' Alley

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE ELECTION.—The following is the vote for members of Select and Common Council, at the election yesterday. In Select Council the Republicans lose one member, Mr. Cattell, of the Twenty-fourth ward, and in Common Council their majority is increased one by the election of Mr. Jenners, of the Twentieth ward. The political complexion of the bodies is as follows:—Select Branch—Republicans, 16; Democrats, 12. Common Branch—Republicans, 39; Democrats, 18.

WARD OFFICERS.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Wards.	Republican.		Democrat.	
3.	Jas. Orr,	1322	Jno. C. McCall,	2499
5.	S. G. Perkins,	1141	John Cochran,	2223
7.	J. A. Shermer,	2581	Wm. Bradford,	2129
11.	Edwd. McGlue,	1170	Saml. King,	2972
18.	Wm. Bumm,	3166	D. Dwyer,	2261
22.	W. F. Smith,	2114	H. H. Huston,	1596
24.	S. W. Cattell,	2049	J. F. Grott,	2149
27.	J. M. M'Ilvain,	1166	G. Callahan,	1041
20.	C. H. Harkness,	4000	John Davy,	3764

COMMON COUNCIL.

Wards.	Republican.		Democrat.	
1.	D. Blackburn,	2171	H. Hoover,	2091
2.	A. Hargesheimer,	2563	G. B. Stoskdale,	3541
	W. W. Baxter,	2502	Isaac Griffiths,	3533
	James Hulmes,	2565	Thos. Hamilton,	3533
3.	P. M. Shultz,	1322	W. H. Fagen,	2499
	I. N. Thompson,	1322	Geo. Nichols,	2499
4.	S. A. McDougall,	1122	Wm. Mount,	2844
	Richard Walnut,	1122	David McClain,	2844
6.	H. Dorsheimer,	1122	A. W. Grant,	1679
7.	J. V. Creeley,	2502	—— McNally,	2108
8.	John Rice,	1717	Wm. Whitney,	1570
9.	W. Allison,	1973	S. Gartland,	1778
10.	Geo. R. Hill,	2624	Jacob Spillman,	1768
12.	Wm. E. Little,	1238	Wm. T. Lander,	1683
13.	J. L. Shoemaker,	2305	Henry Budd,	1870
14.	E. W. Leighton,	2610	P. Armbruster,	1987
15.	Henry Huhn,	4538	E. H. Faulkner,	3537
	R. M. Shields,	4538	C. Haffinger,	3536
	G. W. Smith,	4538	C. Howard,	3536
	James Roney,	4638	B. Hall,	3536
16.	H. Jones,	1834	Geo. J. Hetzell,	2149
18.	D. P. Ray,	3166	Thos. Vaughn,	2261
19.	C. A. Souder,	3447	T. H. Hood,	3077
	D. Curry,	3447	R. H. Pritchard,	3077
20.	J. F. Marcer,	4065	J. Larkins,	3703
	W. S. Allen,	4082	W. Elkins,	3691
	J. Jenners,	4059	T. McGowan,	3709
21.	Jas. Bowker,	1570	M. Righter,	1192
22.	Louis Wagner,	2114	S. Collwen,	1596
26.	J. S. Stewart,	3315	J. B. Smith,	2382
27.	J. M. Sellers,	1208	P. Lowry,	1020
28.	W. Myers,	992	R. D. Stevenson,	899

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct 12.—Mr. Gladstone commenced the political canvass in Lancashire with an able speech at Worrington, in which he denounced the Tories for their bad financial policy and for their course in the Irish Church question.

The Times of this morning has an editorial on the attitude of the parties in the United States in regard to the national debt. It says, admitting that both the Republican and Democratic parties contain large factions who urge the payment of the principal of the debt in paper, the American statesmen, in the present vagueness of the law and in craving necessity for economy, may conscientiously hold that view. But the Times argues that, should this policy be carried into practice, the credit of the country would be so deeply injured that, for all future loans the United States would be obliged to pay a higher rate of interest than six per cent., so that they would lose in the end, and thus their economical objects would be defeated.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A meeting was held here today for the relief of the sufferers by the terrible earthquake in Peru and Ecuador. Lord Mayo presided. Among the prominent persons who took an interest and part in the proceedings were the Governor of the Bank of England, the Rothschilds and Baringe. Nearly 7000 pounds sterling were raised.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Spanish Junta has seized the property of the Jesuits and abolished the order.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13, 2.30 P. M.—Manchester advices are less favorable, and cause dullness in the Cotton market. Wheat is quiet and steady. Corn firm. Flour heavy at 26s 6d. Peas 47s. Turpentine steady. Linseed Cakes are in demand.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—The Provisional Junta is sure of the adhesion of the Captain General of Cuba. Dispatches were sent to him by steamer, which left Cadiz on the 2d, which it is believed will remove all doubt and hesitation on his part as to the course to be pursued.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—The Provisional Junta has issued another circular, urging the extinction of all religious corporations. Internal taxes on home or foreign wares have been abolished.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The *Gaulois* has the following Spanish news: Girgenti is at Paris. General Prim has written to the Emperor Napoleon, stating that the Provisional Junta desires close relations with France. They prefer a ruler who will be acceptable to France and to Europe. The provinces of Barcelona and Valencia, being strongly protectionist, hesitate to recognize the Junta.

BY CUBA CABLE.

HAVANA, Oct. 13.—Advices from Porto Rico to the 2d instant state that an official proclamation announces the insurrections at Lares and Pepino to be insignificant revolts. Private accounts, however, report them as extensive, and that an outbreak among the native soldiers is feared by the authorities.

HAVANA, Oct. 13.—General Lersundi has not proclaimed for the Provisional government, but will maintain order and law. He says he is a loyal Spaniard, and only retains and governs the island as a portion of the Spanish Provinces irrespective of parties governing the mother country. He claims to protect the lives and property of the citizens, and will impede any demonstration of any faction and preserve the peace. A small party assembled at Manzanillo, and another at Bayomo. They consisted mainly of persons of evil repute, and their purpose was unknown. Fifty soldiers were sent in pursuit and dispersed them, capturing their horses and arms.

The official organ at the capitol says the public works will be pushed forward, especially the completion of railroads from the capitol to Toluca, and from Tialpian to Cuenanavaca. A bill has been introduced to the national Congress providing for jury trials, public education and general reform.

Exchange on London firmer at 12½@13.

Many of the men ran away without defending themselves. Lersundi sent more troops to that region as a precautionary measure, a force sufficient to suppress any insurrection. To-day everything is quiet, and no further troubles are apprehended. The city of Havana and all the island are entirely tranquil. The people respect and obey Lersundi, and are all awaiting events in Spain. Lersundi has issued an address to the people and troops, exhorting them to remain tranquil. It is an able document and is well received.

Additional advices from Mexico states that Col. Paddilla, a reputed agent of Santa Anna, has been captured with documents on his person, showing that he intended to excite a revolution.

From Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13.—The House Committee of investigation on the conduct of registration reported yesterday that a number of registration offices had been closed by order of the President of the State Board, in consequence of judicial decisions conflicting with the instructions issued by him. The committee censure the State Board for their action in the matter, stating that the Board had no right to issue such rules of instructions to the local Board, but must be guarded by judicial decisions governed by orders from the courts. The committee are of the opinion that a majority of the Board, consisting of Chairman Baker and one member, have exceeded their powers, and recommend the repeal of portions of the registration laws and recall of the rules and instructions issued by order of the Board. Registration offices have all been reopened, and the registration is very full.

Political.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 13.—Mr. Jenckes is renominated for Congress by the Republicans.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Clarkson N. Potter was nominated by the Democrats of the Tenth District for Congress.

Marine Intelligence.

FORT MONROE, Oct. 13.—Passed in for Baltimore, barque Stella, 31 days from Bremen.

Passed out, barques Mary C. Dresser, for London, and Anna for Bremen.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Thanksgiving Day Proclamation.

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

In the year which is now drawing to its end the art, the skill and the labor of the people of the United States have been employed with greater diligence and vigor and on broader fields than ever before, and the fruits of the earth have been gathered into the granary and the storehouse in marvellous abundance; our highways have been lengthened, and new and prolific regions have been occupied. We are permitted to hope that the long protracted political and sectional dissensions are at no distant day to give place to returning harmony and fraternal affection throughout the republic. Many foreign States have entered into liberal agreements with us, while nations which are far off, and which heretofore have been unsocial and exclusive, have become our friends. The annual period of rest which we have reached in health and tranquillity, and which is crowned with so many blessings, is by universal consent a convenient and suitable one for cultivating personal piety and practising public devotion.

I therefore recommend that Thursday, the 26th day of November next, be set apart and observed by all the people of the United States as a day of public praise, thanksgiving and prayer to the Almighty Creator and Divine Ruler of the universe, by whose ever watchful, merciful and gracious providence alone States and nations, no less than families and individual men, do live and have their being.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1868 and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-third.

By the President. ANDREW JOHNSON.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Army Orders.

The following officers have been relieved from duty as Assistant Commissioners of the Freedman's Bureau for the States set opposite their respective names: Brevet Brig. Gen. O. C. Sibley, for Georgia; Brevet Major Gen. N. A. Niles, for North Carolina; Col. John T. Sprague, 7th infantry, for Florida; Major John R. Lewis, 44th infantry, Veteran Reserves, relieves General Sibley, and Capt. George W. Gale, 45th Veteran Reserves, relieves Colonel Sprague. The two last-named officers are assigned to duty in accordance to their brevet rank respectively, as colonel and lieutenant colonel.

The following officers retired have been ordered to report to the commanding officer of the Fifth Military District for court-martial duty: Colonel M. B. Walker, Major Charles D. Jordan, Brevet Colonel W. H. Walcott, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James Powell, Brevet Major T. C. Bailey, Captain John McDonald, Brevet Captain W. O. Douglass, and First Lieutenant W. F. Halleck.

Diplomatic.

Senor Don Julian Valio, Secretary of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Republic of Costa Rica, accompanied by Don M. Gulienez, Charge d'Affaires of that republic, were presented to the President to-day by the Secretary of State. A conversation took place, which showed a very decided sentiment of harmony and good feeling between the two countries. It is understood that Senor Valio proceeds to Europe, having been furnished with cordial letters by the Secretary of State.

Internal Revenue Appointments.

Franklin Phillips, twentieth district, Pa., was appointed gauger to-day.

Hiram McClenehan, seventeenth district, Pa.; H. C. Crawford and Townsend Yeardsley, fourth district, were appointed storekeepers to-day.

A Washington Canard.

The Evening Express publishes an article, with large headings, "A Plot to Assassinate President Johnson." The story causes much comment, but the community generally is incredulous as to its truth, and hence there is no excitement.

From Alabama.

MOBILE, Oct. 13.—The steamer Alliance, of the Florida line, from Key West to New Orleans, went ashore in a northeast gale, at the entrance of St. Andrew's Bay on the 8th, and is lying in two feet of water. The passengers, officers and crew are safe. The cargo was saved in a damaged condition. The purser and passengers arrived at Pensacola last night, and leave for New Orleans to-day.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 13.—The executive committee of the Democratic party of this State has withdrawn the present electoral ticket, and substituted one composed of men who can take the United States oath. At least one half of them were officers in the Federal army during the war, who have settled in the State since its close.

Republican Convention.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 13.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated for Presidential electors: George H. Norman, of Newport; James T. Edwards, of East Greenwich; James W. Pendleton, of Westerly, and Seth Padelford, of Providence.

The Convention of the Western district renominated Nathan F. Dixon, of Westerly, for Congress.

From Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Oct. 13.—The amount of money obtained by the confidence men Conkling and Tucker, who absconded yesterday, was $2047. In their dealings with the Central National Bank they succeeded in obtaining $2000 on forged drafts, and overdrew their cash account $47 at the Worcester National Bank. The search for them has not yet been successful.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—A grand Democratic torchlight procession took place this evening, and was forty-five minutes passing a given point. It is estimated that five thousand people paraded. The streets were lined with spectators. The affair was orderly, and passed off with great effect.

Railroad Accidents.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 13.—On Tuesday afternoon, the down train of the Naugatuck railroad ran over and killed an old man named Roberts, of Beacon Falls

On Saturday, a blind man named Theodore E Ellis, a resident of Ansonia, was killed by the cars.

EARTHWORKS.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

In reference to your recent article on Kinglake's History of the Crimean War, as you promise to return to the subject, may I beg to remark that it was my nephew, Major Nasmyth, who originated that system of earth defences subsequently carried by Todleben to such perfection at Sebastopol? A youth of one-and-twenty, and on sick furlough in England from an Indian regiment of engineers, he had, in company with a brother officer—the Hon. Mr. Butler, son of an Irish peer—gone out to Silistria as correspondent for the *Times* (London) journal. To interfere with military operations was no part of his duty, but it occurred to him that the place was capable of defence, and, making the suggestion to his comrade, they made such arrangements that the town was held out against an army of forty thousand Russians for forty days, when the Allied troops of France and England came up and relieved it; the works battered down in the day being regularly restored in the night, so that the enemy was daily foiled in his design to carry it by storm next morning. Lieutenant Butler was killed at an early part of the siege, and my nephew sustained so many wounds in the course of it that the remainder of his life was a life of agony. The Sultan offered him the highest rank in the Turkish service if he chose to change his religion, and, on his declining, got him appointed major in the British army, by special request to the Queen of England. The English Government, however, could find no better employment for his engineering abilities than by nominating him inspector of some Irish constabulary, until a necessity arose for fortifying the city of Sydney, in Australia, whither he proceeded, and would have accomplished his task but for the opposition he encountered from the parsimony of the natives and Sir John Young, the Governor, the barnacle who has lately been fastened upon the Government of Canada, as well as a contemptible aristocratic imbecile named Lord John Taylor, whose enmity to him was aroused by the circumstance that he had obtained his rank by services on the field of battle. His subaltern position, of course, prevented Nasmith from challenging Young, and Taylor, who by toadying had acquired the rank of aid-de-camp to Sir John, was too base for his notice. Both of these personages are thus reserved for the curse of the new Dominion of Canada, where, unless arrested by the Fenians, they will probably raise a fresh rebellion. My nephew meanwhile "slumbers well," having, in the beautiful language of Kinglake, who has mournfully alluded to him in the early part of his first volume, "quitted us so soon, without, seemingly, being aware that he had accomplished anything great."

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, D. WEMYSS JOBSON,

Author of "History of the French Revolution," etc.]

614 Washington Square, Philada, Oct. 4, 1868.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5 10 | MOON RISES....4 24
SUN SETS....5 22 | HIGH WATER....1 24

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, JOHN D. TAYLOR. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 29
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 30
Germania	Southampton	New York	Oct. 1
Hiberian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 1
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 3
Arago	Southampton	New York	Oct. 5
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7

FOR EUROPE.

Java	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Oct. 15
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 17
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Oct. 17
Atalanta	New York	London	Oct. 17
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 21
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 20
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Columbia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 31

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	Oct. 15
Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 20
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Oct. 20
Missouri	New York	Havana	Oct. 22
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Schr Addie Fuller, Henderson, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr H. E. Dodge, Freeman, Providence, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Brig J. D. Lincoln, Merriman, 7 days from Portland, in ballast to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Remedy, Layfield, from Nanticoke river, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr A. Myrick, Stevens, from Provincetown, with mdse. to Calvin S. Crowell.
Schr Caroline, Tice, from Millville, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Schr L. F. Smith, Crie, from Boston.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, from New Bedford.
Schr James S. Watson, Houck, from Lynn.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr Lilly, Francis, arrived on Sunday from Charleston, is consigned to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.—not as before reported.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Eliza Outton, O'Brien, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 28th ult.
Ship Germania, Evers, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, sailed from Flushing 25th ult.
Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 11th inst.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxey, hence, at Havana 12th instant.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Steamship Saxon, Boggs, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Barque Sam Sheppard, Evans, hence, at Cienfuegos 28th ult.
Barque Henry P. Lord, Pinkham, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 12th inst.
Barque Koamoe, Wierichs, hence, at Hamburg 27th ultimo.
Barque Rainbow, White, hence, at Cuxhaven 28th ultimo.
Barque John Ellis, Melvin, hence, at Antwerp 28th ultimo.
Barque Norma, Gilmore, hence, at Antwerp 28th ultimo.
Barque Guiona, Holmes, hence, at Helvoet 27th ult.
Brig Kate Foster, Brown, hence, at Salem 10th inst.
Brig Marshall Dutch, Coombs, hence, at Boston 12th instant.
Brig Leo, Wilson, hence for Bremen, put into Falmouth 28th ult., with sails split.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Merriman, at Oporto 23d ult. from New York.
Schr Olive L. Rourke, McAlmon, hence, at St. John, N. B., 10th inst.
Schrs George Kilborn, Stanley, and Mary Louisa, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John N. B., 10th inst.
Schrs J. C. McShain, Gibbs and Pennsylvania Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 10th instant.
Schr John McLean, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 12th inst.

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Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1868.

After the Battle.

THE smoke has hardly yet had time to rise above the battle-field, so as to make us clearly see the details of the fight—so that we can distinguish what has been the result to every regiment or company of the Grand Army of Republicanism. Such as can be seen are detailed elsewhere. We do not propose to investigate the minutiæ of the contest, but to look at some general principles which admit of no mistake. On the principle of the epicure who reserves the most savory dishes until the feast is commenced with the more common portion of the bill of fare, we will look first at the city of Philadelphia, keeping the State and her sister Commonwealths for subsequent consideration.

Philadelphia is ostensibly carried by the Democracy by majorities ranging from 700 to 2000. We say ostensibly, for we do not dream for a moment that the figures given this morning are any other than the manufactured data of perjured election officers, or the official record of wholesale fraud. We know it is customary for the defeated party to accuse their successful adversary of being fraudulently elected. In many cases the statement amounts to nothing; in some cases it amounts to not a blustering declaration of passion, but the calm conviction of reason. In the present case we write advisedly and coolly, and without one iota of passion. We believe the returns which elect every member of the Democratic ticket in Philadelphia are the wilful falsifications of the truth, or the record of gross frauds which the law will in due time expose. And we propose to show on what we base our reason for believing the Republicans have honestly carried the entire city ticket.

First. *We know from official records that there were six thousand Democratic voters naturalized by the tipstaves of the Supreme Court.* This many we are certain of, as Mr. Snowden stated so himself. Now all of them were surely Democrats. The Republicans naturalized exclusively in the Quarter Sessions, District Court, and Court of Common Pleas. The field of the Supreme Court was left entirely free to be possessed by Mr. Snowden's political friends. Now, suppose that 2000 of these voters either stayed away from the polls or were rejected by the Republican judges—an estimate which would be extravagantly large—there would still remain 4000 illegal votes. We say illegal votes, for the Supreme Court will decide, when it meets in Pittsburg, that the process of crowding each other in the court-room, and of being looked at by the tipstaves, does not constitute a legal or judicial process of naturalization. Without any other fraud being detected, these 4000 will be enough to elect the lowest candidate on our ticket by 2000 and our Judges by over 3300. This process of purifying the corruption, by ousting the nominally elected officers from their ill-gotten seats, will, without doubt, be taken by the proper authorities. And in connection with the subject of fraud, we may be permitted to indulge in a little self-congratulation. THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, through the course employed by it, has saved the Republican party five thousand votes in Philadelphia. There was a deep-laid scheme to keep the records of naturalization concealed, hurrying through at least ten thousand new voters, and so flood the city and State with the bogus votes. We heard of this scheme, and determined to make space for the names of these newly-created citizens. We were resisted, and we, through our counsel, in the face of a Democratic crowd of roughs, of a band of Democratic tipstaves, in the eyes of a Democratic Prothonotary, and before the unwilling Chief Justice and Associate Justices, *demanded and compelled* the production of these records, and laid them before the public. By this action we say, without a fear of contradiction, that we checked this wholesale process and deprived the Democracy of five thousand anticipated votes. The day the rule was applied for the Chief Justice directed the residences of applicants to be put down in their applications. The day the rule was applied for there were seven hundred and twenty naturalized; next day they fell off to a little over two hundred. We had frightened the conspirators away from their nefarious work.

Second. In addition to the 6000 papers thumbed by the tipstaves that were voted yesterday, there were an unknown and probably an enormous number of papers which had not even gone through that ennobling process. We have no definite data to go by, but have reasons for believing that 3000 of these papers, sealed and signed in blank, and issued from that "fabulous" die with which Judge Sharswood seeks to deaden his conscience, were voted yesterday. These can be found out by reference to our men and our window-books, and when found out will be carefully and determinedly cast out of the calculation.

Third. There were imported into our city bands of ruffians, most of whom are known to the detectives, who voted in several wards, and by their attitude of defiance sought to intimidate as well as defraud the legal voters. They are all carefully noted, and not only will their votes be cast out, but they be pursued and placed where they belong, in the Penitentiary.

For these reasons, we think that every one of our city ticket is elected, and we also believe that if proper steps are taken to have a contest, that the court will so declare. We know that some steps will be taken, but whether they will prove sufficient steps, or whether they will become the means for a mere display of legal ignorance and ward-meeting buncombe, we cannot tell.

We have dealt only with the city, and we see no cause for anything but congratulation at the courage and determination of our people in the sight it presents. The State is certainly ours by over 15,000, which means 30,000 for Grant. Ohio gives, too, glorious figures for the loyal ticket, and Indiana rolls up a good 13,000. Glory enough for one day! We have met with victory at every point; we have routed the enemy everywhere, and with the splendid despatches which come to us from every State, we can afford to wait a few weeks for a vindication of Philadelphia. Twelve months ago, in the midst of disaster, we said: "*The great principles which lie at the foundation of the Republican party are founded on the immortal doctrines of right. Temporary reverses cannot alter them. In defeat or in victory they are the same, and they must ultimately prevail.*" To-day, amid the glorious sunshine of triumph we reiterate these words, and see in the present a promise of their early fulfillment which we had not hoped for when they were written in October, 1867.

Our Losses and Gains.

WE present a condensed statement of the result of yesterday's election. In making our estimate of the losses and gains of each party, we have taken the vote for the Judge of the Supreme Court as an average.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Democrats have elected Hon. Daniel M. Fox to the office of Mayor. Majority, about 2239; Republican gain, 248.

For Receiver of Taxes, the Democrats have elected John M. Melloy, Esq. Majority, 1142; Republican gain, 1345.

The Democrats have elected George Getz Esq., City Controller. Majority, 1483; Republican gain, 1004.

Major David P. Weaver has been elected City Commissioner on the Democratic ticket. Majority, 1596; Republican gain, 891.

The Democrats have elected Thomas J. Barger, Esq., City Solicitor. Majority, 1585; Republican gain, 902.

For District Attorney the Democrats have elected Furman Sheppard, Esq. Majority, 2217; Republican gain, 290.

For Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas the Democrats have elected Albert W. Fletcher, Esq. Majority, 1508; Republican gain, 979.

For Presiding Judge of the District Court the Democrats have elected Hon. William L. Hirst. Majority, 961; Republican gain, 1526.

For Associate Judge of the District Court the Democrats have elected Hon. Thomas Greenbank. Majority, 901; Republican gain, 1585.

In the Select Council 5 Republicans and 4 Democrats have been elected. The old Select Council was composed of 17 Republicans and 11 Democrats, a Republican majority of 6. The new one is composed of 16 Republicans and 12 Democrats, a Republican majority of 4.

In the Common Council the Republicans have elected 23 new members and the Democrats 10. The old Common Council contained 37 Republicans and 17 Democrats, a Republican majority of 21. It will thus be seen that the Republicans retain their control of the city legislature.

In the First Congressional district Hon. Samuel J. Randall has been elected by a Democratic majority of 6211; Democratic gain over the vote of 1866, 1747.

In the Second Congressional district the Republican candidate, Hon. Charles O'Neil, has been elected. Majority, 2449; Democratic gain over the vote in 1866, 688.

In the Third Congressional district the Democrats have elected Doctor Moffet. Majority, 151; Democratic gain 853 over the vote in 1866.

In the Fourth Congressional district the Republicans have elected Hon. William D. Kelley. Majority, 2198; Democratic gain 237 over the vote in 1866.

In the Fifth Congressional district Hon. Caleb N. Taylor has been elected by the Republicans. Majority, 268; Democratic gain over the vote in 1866, 191.

The Republicans and the Democrats have each elected two State Senators.

As far as ascertained, the Republicans have elected twelve and the Democrats six members of the State House of Representatives.

PENNSYLVANIA.

General John F. Hartranft, the Republican candidate for Auditor-General, has been elected by a majority of 15,750, a Republican gain of 14,818 in comparison with Sharswood's majority last year.

General Jacob M Campbell, the Republican candidate for Surveyor-General, has been defeated in Philadelphia by a Democratic majority of 1052, a Republican gain of 1435. The full returns from the State have not yet been received, but there is no doubt that General Campbell has been elected by a large majority.

The returns from the interior counties, as far as heard from, are as follows:—

Chester county—Republican majority, 2150; Republican gain, 235.

Schuylkill county—Republican majority, 170; Republican gain, 117.

Berks county—Democratic majority, 6500; Democratic gain, 800.

Tioga county—Republican majority, 3000; Republican gain, 300.

Lawrence county—Republican majority, 2000; Republican gain, 500.

Luzerne county—Democratic majority, 2000; Republican gain, 419.

Dauphin county—Republican majority about the same as last year, 1400.

Lebanon county—Republican majority, 1500; Republican gain, 400.

Erie county—Republican majority, 3000; Republican gain, 924.

Bedford county—Democratic majority, 300; Democratic gain, 50.

Lehigh county, as far as heard from, indicates a Democratic majority of about 1500, a Republican gain of 127.

Somerset county—Republican majority, 1300; Republican gain, 85.

Adams county—Democratic majority, 275; Republican gain, 117.

Huntingdon county—Republican majority, 850; Republican gain, 100.

Beaver county—Republican majority, 950; Republican gain, 410.

Fulton county—Democratic majority, 350; Democratic gain, 40.

York county—Democratic majority, 3100; Democratic gain, 277.

Carbon county—Democratic majority, 540; Democratic gain, 100.

Snyder county—Republican majority, 500; Republican gain, 69.

Armstrong county—Republican majority, 500, a Republican gain of 200.

Butler county—Republican majority, 450; Republican gain, 173.

Alleghany county—Republican majority, 8500; Republican gain, 2161.

Bedford county—Democratic majority, 300; Republican gain, 39.

Cameron county—Republican majority, 100; Republican gain, 42.

Blair county—Republican majority, 800; Republican gain, 277.

Bradford county—Republican majority, 4000; Republican gain, 792.

Delaware county—Republican majority, 1200; Republican gain, 141.

Elk county—Democratic majority, 500; Republican gain, 35.

Greene county—Democratic majority, 1500; Democratic gain, 90.

Cambria county—Democratic majority, 800; Republican gain, 152.

Centre county—Democratic majority, 600; Republican gain, 83.

Fayette county—Democratic majority, 700; Democratic gain, 25.

Indiana county—Republican majority, 2300; Republican gain, 559.

Clarion county—Democratic majority, 1000; Republican gain, 193.

Lancaster county—Republican majority, 6500; Republican gain, 1176.

Lycoming county—Democratic majority, 600; Republican gain, 153.

Juniata county—Democratic majority, 350; Democratic gain, 53.

Clearfield county—Democratic majority, 1200; Republican gain, 63.

Jefferson county—Republican majority, 100; Republican gain, 65.

McKean county—Republican majority, 200; Republican gain, 40.

Mercer county—Republican majority, 650; Republican gain, 139.

Warren county—Republican majority, 1100; Republican gain, 428.

Union county—Republican majority, 650; Republican gain, 175.

Clinton county—Democratic majority, 700; Democratic gain, 74.

Columbia county—Democratic majority, 1700; Republican gain, 57.

Crawford county—Republican majority, 1800; Republican gain, 418.

Forest county—Democratic majority, 50; Democratic gain, 20.

Cumberland country—Democratic majority, 700; Republican gain, 80.

Franklin county—Republican majority, 200; Republican gain, 389.

Mifflin county—Democratic majority, 100; Republican gain, 104.

Montgomery county—Democratic majority, 1000; Republican gain, 97.

Monroe county—Democratic majority, 2000 Democratic gain, 184.

Perry county—Republican majority, 150; Republican gain, 15.

Wyoming county—Democratic majority, 200; Democratic gain, 83.

Montour county—Democratic majority, 400; Democratic gain, 23.

Northumberland county—Democratic majority, 400; Republican gain, 46.

Potter county—Republican majority, 800; Republican gain, 176.

Sullivan county—Democratic majority, 350; Democratic gain, 88.

Venango county—Republican majority, 600; Republican gain, 170.

Northampton county—Democratic majority, 3000; Democratic gain, 48.

Pike county—Democratic majority, 700; Democratic gain, 34.

Washington county—Republican majority, 200; Republican gain, 95.

Wayne county—Democratic majority, 500; Democratic gain, 234.

Westmoreland county—Democratic majority, 1200; Republican gain, 233.

According to the above returns, the Republican majority in the State is about 9000, or a Republican gain of 8078 over last year. It is probable that the majority will be largely increased, however, when we get the full returns.

OHIO.

The returns from the State of Ohio show that the Republicans have been victorious by a majority of over 30,000, a Republican gain of about 27,000 over the vote of last year.

Vallandigham is beaten by a majority of 800, and this victory is of itself worth all the rest of the State put together.

NEBRASKA.

The Republicans have carried the State of Nebraska by 2000 majority, a Republican gain of 1600. Nebraska has done well.

INDIANA.

No satisfactory returns from Indiana have been received; but the indications are that the contest has been a close one, and that the Republicans will carry the State by a small majority.

A Move Against Ritualism.

THE question of ritualism was brought before the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church now in session in New York, on Monday, by Judge Conyngham, of Pennsylvania, in the shape of a memorial, setting forth the necessity for uniformity in the manner of worshipping, and expressing disapproval of "all deviations from the prescribed ritual, of all acts, intentional postures, unaccustomed ministerial garments and personal or church decorations, and all conduct in the celebration of divine worship which tends to make the same resemble in outward seeming that of the Church of Rome." The memorial was accompanied by proposed amendments to the canons forbidding any ministerial vestments to be worn by the ministers of the Church during divine worship except the accustomed surplice, stole, bands, and gown; any ecclesiastical vestments to be worn by choirs or other assistants; any candlesticks, crucifixes, or super-altars to stand upon or hang over any communion table as part of the furniture or decoration thereof; bowing at the name of Jesus, except in repeating the creed; turning or bowing towards the communion table, except so far as may be enjoined by the Rubric; making the sign of the cross, except in baptism; the elevation of either of the elements during holy communion, or of alms and oblations of communicants or others; processional singing in churches, except as provided by the Rubric; and the use of incense in and during the conducting of divine service.

The memorial presents the case of the anti-Ritualists in a clear, able, and temperate manner, and if the proposed amendments to the canons are adopted and made the law of the Church, they will do much towards settling the existing difficulties. The trouble now is that neither the canons nor the Rubric of the Episcopal Church express clearly and unmistakably what may and what may not be done in the way of ceremonials, the wearing of vestments, and other outward observances. The Ritualists claim that the Church of England is the Catholic Church reformed, and that the forms and ceremonies which they advocate are warranted by primitive practice, and are not novelties and innovations. The anti-Ritualists, on the other hand, contend that these practices are part and portion of the Romish errors which were done away with at the time of the Reformation; that they are contrary to the uniform customs of the Episcopal Church in the United States; that they are not calculated to promote the spiritual welfare of any one; and that they injure the Church and the cause of religion by making them ridiculous in the eyes of other denominations and the great mass of unbelievers, who are always ready to make the follies and weaknesses of professors of religion pretexts for treating the whole subject of religion with contempt.

The anti-Ritualists certainly have all the arguments of any weight on their side of the question, and whatever may have been the customs of the Church at the time of the Reformation, it is certain that the incense, intoning, genuflexions, vestments, processions, crucifixes, and other performances of the Ritualists are out of place at the present day; and so far as the Episcopal Church of the United States is concerned, they are clearly innovations on the established order of things and the uniform customs of the Church from its foundation in this country. Although these innovations may be advocated and practised only by a limited number, yet, if they are permitted to remain unchecked and are given a quasi acknowledgment by silence on the part of the highest authorities, they will bring reproach upon the entire Church.

The amendments to the canon proposed by Judge Conyngham, if adopted, will not change the existing ceremonials and order of worship in the least, but they will define clearly and distinctly what is permitted and what forbidden, thus obviating all further cause for dissension. The Ritualists are few in number at present, and there is nothing in these amendments that the great majority of the clergymen and laymen of the Episcopal Church can reasonably object to. We hope that they will be considered candidly and temperately by the Convention, and adopted, with such improvements as may be suggested in the course of debate. The Ritualists will then either be obliged to yield obedience to the law, or else, if they are so wedded to their crucifixes, vestments, altar cloths, and other paraphernalia that they cannot give them up, they can cut loose from the Church and start a sect of their own which will allow them to carry out their ideas without contention or disturbance. The bickerings which have been going on in the Episcopal Church on this silly subject for a number of years past have brought scandal not only on it but upon the whole cause of Christianity; and now is the time when sensible Episcopalians should put an end to the whole disgraceful affair by incorporating into their canons an exact and explicit declaration of what the rites, ceremonies, and observances of their public worship are to be, so that there will be no occasion for mistakes or disputes in the future.

WHATEVER REGRETS may be felt in regard to the local result of the election, the signs of the times indicate with unerring certainty a grand Republican triumph on the main issue, and the success of Grant and Colfax is placed beyond doubt. Thousands of men who voted the Democratic local tickets will cast their ballots for the conqueror of the Rebellion, and even without such aid an unbroken line of loyal States will declare in tones of thunder against the new rebellion and its champions, Seymour and Blair.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. H. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SLAWKENBERGIUS, ACCORDING to the immortal Sterne, was a man with a nose of unparalleled dimensions. Alas! that a being with such a vast capacity for estimating the value of fragrance should have lived and died without experiencing the most exquisite sensations of which a nose is susceptible—that occasioned by the aroma of PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief. Sold by all druggists. it

☞ ASYLUM OF ST. JOHN'S COMMANDERY, No. 4, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 3.

The Sir Knights will assemble at the Asylum, Masonic Temple, Chesnut street, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 16th instant, at 2 o'clock, to proceed to Camden, to participate in the ceremonies of CONSTITUTING CYRENE COMMANDERY, OF NEW JERSEY.

It is the Eminent Commander's wish that every Sir Knight be present.

Full uniform.

By order
† ANDREW ROBENO, JR., E. C.
† J. ATLEE WHITE,
Recorder. 10 14 2t*

☞ REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M. A., THE ELOQUENT ENGLISH ORATOR, will lecture at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, October 16, Subject — "DANIEL IN BABYLON."

AND ON MONDAY EVENING, October 19. Subject—"FLORENCE AND HER MEMORIES."

Reserved seats in Parquet and Parquet Circle, $1 50 each.
Reserved seats in the Balcony and Family Circle, and Stage tickets $1 00
Tickets may be procured at the M. E. Book Room, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 10 13 6t

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER. PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1868.

NOTICE

To Holders of City Warrants and Certificates of City Loan:—

Registered City Warrants numbering from No. 1 to 3000, inclusive, will be paid upon presentation at this office. Interest ceasing from this date.

Certificates of Loan of the City of Philadelphia that have been left at this office for registry, are now ready for delivery. Holders of receipts are requested to present the same and receive their certificates.

Loans of the City of Philadelphia, maturing January, 1869, will be paid with the accrued interest on presentation. Interest will cease at date of maturity.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, City Treasurer.
10 14 12t

☞ PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—Members are informed that Mr. GEORGE W. CHILDS intends presenting this Society with the deed of a lot in Woodlands Cemetery, and those interested are invited to assemble at the Ledger Building, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets, on SATURDAY, 17th instant, at 2 P. M. Members desiring to participate in the ceremonies will please leave their names with the undersigned, at the North American office. H. J. DURBOROW. 10 14 4t President.

☞ GOPSILL'S DIRECTORY FOR 1869.—The subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of Philadelphia that a corps of respectable men, educated thoroughly in the art of directory canvassing, are now taking the names for the new Directory for 1869. Complaint having been made in regard to the bulk of the book for 1868, the undersigned has determined to issue the one for 1869 in two volumes, viz: a general Directory of Names and Business Directory. The price of the former will be four dollars, and the latter one dollar.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of merchants generally to the act that there are a number of swindlers about the city purporting to be agents of GOPSILL'S DIRECTORY, and others for bogus works. Each agent acting for Gopsill's Directory is provided with a printed authority, signed by the compiler. All others are swindlers, and should be treated as such.

10 12 3t ISAAC COSTA, Compiler.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, October 5, 1868.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS CHESNUT, above Fifth street, on the 20th day of October instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering a lease and contract proposed to be made between the said Company and the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad Company.

10 6 12t E. W. CLARK, President.

☞ WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Introductory Lecture to the Session of 1868-69 will be delivered by Professor RACHEL L. BODLEY, at the College Building, N. COLLEGE Avenue and TWENTY-SECOND Street, on THURSDAY next, October 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. The public are invited 10 10 s tu thu*

☞ BRIDESBURG MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—J. G. MITCHELL has resigned the office of Treasurer of this Company, and has been elected Vice-President.

SAMUEL O'HOUSE has been elected Treasurer, and OMAR J. KINSLEY, Secretary.

10 13 3t BARTON H. JENKS, President.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown.* Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 awfl

☞ RAILROAD COMPANIES IN THIS and other cities are rapidly adopting the Elastic Sponge as a substitute for curled hair in stuffing car cushions. All unite in recommending the sponge, first, on account of its cheapness; second, its great durability. 8 3mwfl

☞ MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15, 1868.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, JOSEPH G. MITCHELL was unanimously elected President.

10 12 6t J. WIEGAND, JR., Cashier.

☞ THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No. 920 CHESNUT Street. 10 12 1m

AT THE POLLS!

We needn't be told
A big vote has been polled;
And SOMEWHERE'S a pretty majority;
One party or other,
('Tis this one, or 'tother),
Goes joyfully into authority.

They scrounged, and they rushed,
They elbowed and pushed
At the polls, in a style that each man did hate;
No matter what jam,
We suffer, and cram,
In electing our favorite candidate.

Now, citizen friend,
You may surely depend,
While there's pleasure in truly succeeding
In electing your man—
It's a very good plan
To get the Fall Clothing you're needing.

Furthermore, good fellow-citizen, there is no such excellent place in town for the purchase of exactly what you want in the way of AUTUMNAL HABILIMENTS as the

GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

SIMES' PURE COD LIVER OIL

There are several species of Gadus. Only the Gadus Morrhua, caught at Newfoundland, yields Oil rich in medicinal virtues. To secure this, Mr. Simes, at an enormous expense, made arrangements on the spot, and, by a totally new process, prepared Oil fresh from the livers of the fish. After careful analysis and extensive trial by the medical profession, SIMES' PURE COD LIVER OIL is now pronounced incomparably superior to all other preparations of the same article in the market. Free from smell, delicious to the taste, and loaded with all the nutrient and curative properties which render Cod Liver Oil famous as a therapeutic.

Sold in the original style of bottles, labels, pamphlets, and wrappers employed by Mr. Simes. Wholesale and retail only by

GUSTAVUS KRAUSE, Apothecary,

10 10 wrp† (Successor to Samuel Simes),
N. W. cor. TWELFTH and CHESNUT Sts., Phila.

WALKING SUITS, CLOAKS, ETC.

CLOAK OPENING.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

WILL BE PREPARED

On Thursday, the 15th Inst.,

To Exhibit their New Styles of

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.

NEW STYLES OF

WALKING SUITS FOR LADIES.

N. B.—Ladies can have their Dresses made to order at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable manner. 10 13 3t

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

OPENING

OF

LADIES', MISSES'

AND

CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS,

COMPRISING

Novelties of our own Manufacture,

On Thursday, October 15, 1868.

P. A. HARDING & CO.,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and VINE,

10 10 stuw3t PHILADELPHIA.

P. S.—ALSO, OPENING OF SAMPLE BONNETS.

OPENING,

A Full Line of our own Importation

VELVETS,
SATINS, and RIBBONS,
TO MATCH, FOR MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.

WOOD & CARY,

LATEST STYLES FANCY BONNETS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS
AND EVERY STYLE OF CUT MATERIAL,
WITH FEATHERS, FLOWERS, FRAMES, FOR BONNET MAKING.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street,

9 29 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE

No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above ARCH Street.

I have now open for the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,
SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,
VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,
LACES, HATS,
FLOWERS, BONNETS,
FEATHERS, FRAMES

To which I would kindly call the attention of the ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8 rp

WE OPEN TO-DAY NEW LINES

OF

RIBBONS, SATINS, AND VELVETS

FOR

MILLINERY AND DRESS TRIMMING PURPOSES.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, CRAPES, LACES, and a general assortment of MILLINERY GOODS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. H. & D. STERN,

9 23 wfmlm No. 724 ARCH Street.

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
NO. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,
IMPORTER OF
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

Just received, Fringes, Gimps, Satins, Velvet Trimming, Ribbons, Buttons, and Lace Goods in Thread, Guipure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Applique, Collars, Sets and Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, White Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes.

French, Scotch, and Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, choice patterns. Jouvin's Kid Gloves. Bridal Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, notions and small wares.

Dress and Cloak Making in all their departments. Bridal orders executed with the utmost care. Mourning and travelling outfits and other transient work completed at a few hours' notice, at such rates as can not fail to please. 9 23 wfm24t

P. E. GILL,

NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS at wholesale and retail.
BONNETS ready-made and made to order.
HATS, various shapes, trimmed and untrimmed. 10 2 fmw12t

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 6f

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, 1868. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 10 3mp

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 6 inches, at Cot'et, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 106 S. NINTH Street and No. 726 RACE Street. 7 22 6m

THE INDIAN WAR.

Colonel Wynkoop's Letter to the Indian Commission.

During the recent session of the Indian Peace Commission in Chicago, Colonel Wynkoop, who has been commanding on the Plains, sent in the following letter:—

Colonel S. F. Tappan:—Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your communication of Sunday, and regret that it is impossible for me to furnish you with the details which you require, for the reason that I have not my letter book with me. My opinion is, in regard to the present Indian war, that the same could have been prevented had the Government continued to keep up the supply of subsistence that had been furnished to them during the spring and early summer. They had gradually got weaned from their old habits to that extent that they depended upon the provisions which I issued to them, and, consequently, it was not necessary for them to scatter out in little bands all over the country for the purpose of finding game, thereby running risks of coming in contact with white men, and also being subjected to temptations when hungry; but soon after the supplies were stopped.

Had I been allowed to issue the arms and ammunition to them at the time promised, they still would have been contented, from the fact of their having the means to procure game. But the failure of the Government to fulfil its promises in the latter respect naturally incensed some of the wilder spirits among them, and consequently the outrages committed upon the Saline. Immediately upon hearing of the said outrages, I, anxious to have the guilty punished, and by that means save those of the different tribes who did not deserve punishment, saw two of the chiefs of the Cheyennes—viz.,' Medicine Arrows" and "Little "Rock"—and demanded that they deliver up the perpetrators of the aforementioned outrages, which they promised positively should be done, but before sufficient time had elapsed for them to fulfil their promises, the troops were in the field and the Indians in flight. The Kiowa and Camanche Indians, up to the present, have been at peace, but I have no doubt they will soon join the Cheyennes, and thus create a general Indian war. My reasons for believing that the Kiowas and Camanches will, this late in the season, engage in this struggle, is that I do not see how they can possibly do otherwise. In consequence of their having been restricted some months since to assemble on the Arkansas for the purpose of waiting to see their agent and receive their annuities. They have been waiting for months in a state of destitution, and no agent or goods had made their appearance up to the latter part of last month. They are then told, without seeing their agent or receiving their goods, to leave and go South immediately; to travel right through the country where there are troops in pursuit of hostile Indians, and with whom it would be impossible to tell a Kiowa from a Cheyenne. The consequence will be that all the tribes of the Upper Arkansas will before long be engaged in hostilities.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

Another Clue to the Mystery of His Fate.

Another clue to the mystery enveloping the fate of Sir John Franklin and his fellow-voyagers amid the icebound regions of the Arctic Zone seems to have been discovered. By the recent arrival from the polar regions of Dr. Goold of Dublin, late and interesting intelligence is afforded respecting the search now prosecuted by Captain Hall for traces or remains of the Erebus and Terror and their crews. In August, 1867, Captain Hall was at Repulse Bay, preparing an expedition to King William's Land, where, from information obtained from the Esquimaux, it seems beyond doubt that important records and some relics of the Franklin expedition are still preserved. The point to be reached was 450 miles north of Repulse Bay, and in a country the inhabitants of which were known to be hostile to Europeans and to the Esquimaux living at Repulse Bay. It was the opinion of the latter, who are known as King Albert's followers, that Franklin's men had been killed by King William's men. According to native information, the last six survivors of the party built a cavern or rude vault of stones, and deposited in it some documents and such articles as they had no use for, or would be an incumbrance to them in their journey southward. It is Dr. Hall's object to reach this depository, and from his well-known reputation for intrepidity, energy, and endurance, it may be presumed that no dangers or hardships will deter him from his purpose. It will doubtless cause a thrill of mingled surprise and sorrow to learn that after all that has been done to recover the Franklin expedition, two of its members survived to as recent a period as 1864. These were Captain Crozier and a steward of one of the lost vessels, who died near Southampton Island while endeavoring to make their way to that place, in the belief that they would there find a whaling vessel which would carry them home. Dr. Hall is confident of the identity of Captain Crozier with one of the men so described to have perished, and has in his possession several articles that belonged to him. The fate of these two unfortunate men who, after eighteen years' wandering through the Arctic wastes, had so nearly reached a place within reach of civilized man, forms one of the saddest chapters in the melancholy and mysterious story of the lost expedition.—*N. Y. Sun.*

POLITICAL.

—The Richmond *Enquirer* says:—"We are in receipt of numerous letters from all sections of the State, making inquiries and suggestions in regard to the vote of Virginia in the Presidential election. The tenor of all these letters is decidedly in favor of giving the people an opportunity to cast the vote of the State, and leaving the question of having it counted to be determined hereafter."

—The Madison (Ga.) *Auditor* says Senator Hill is improved in health. While in Washington Mr. Hill received the most marked attention from the first men of the nation. Loyal Senators and Congressmen have an abiding confidence in his fidelity to the Union, and predict that he will take his seat without the slightest semblance of opposition.

—The Jonesboro (East Tennessee) *Flag* says: "Ku-Klux Klans in 'these parts' went down like a streak of greased lightning, under the hydraulic pressure of the Tennessee Legislature. Whenever they show their hydra-heads the officers of the law nab them."

—The Lansing (Mich.) *Republican* says:—"We have the most cheering news from every portion of the State. The work goes bravely on. We predict thirty thousand majority for Grant."

—General Blair declines to address the Democracy of South Carolina, as the canvass in the Western States will require his presence there.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S, Youths', Boys', and Children's Clothing, ready made. Finest assortment in the city. Also, choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods to be made to order.

Style, Fit, and Workmanship of our Garments surpassed by none equalled by few. All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

COAL IS GOING UP!—This, of all things, is the least gratifying to our citizens. It is the unalterable destiny of coal to advance in price when wintry weather sets in. This fact is of itself sufficient to warn our readers to avoid the trials of such an event by storing their coal-bins and cellars now. In this case the affluent are not alarmed; but when it comes to the poorer classes, who have a limited sum with which to purchase their winter's stock of fuel, the question "Where to get it?" assumes great importance and gravity. All trouble may be avoided by going to William W. Alter's Coal Yard, No. 957 N. Ninth street, where the best coal for the least money can always be had. So popular is he that two clerks are busy almost day and night in filling the orders made upon him for his best of coal.

FOR SALE, a private collection of Oil Paintings, Engravings, Paintings on Glass, Bronzes, Alabasters, etc. To be seen for a few days at No. 1001 Pine street, West Philadelphia, from 9 to 11 A. M.

THE CONDITION OF THOUSANDS.—No appetite; no refreshing sleep; no cheerful thoughts; no disposition to labor; no inclination for society; no interest in anything; no desire to live, even; and yet no specific ailment which can be classed as a positive disease. Thousands, ay, tens of thousands, are in this condition—the martyrs of disabilities to which pathology assigns no technical name.

What is the source of their discomfort, mental and bodily? TORPOR OF THE STOMACH, and, consequent upon that, *languor of the circulation, weakness of the nerves* and a *clouded brain*. What does common sense suggest as a remedy for this deficiency in vital power? Clearly, a RE-VITALIZING MEDICINE—something that will stimulate, tone, and sustain the broken-down energies of nature. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS meet the case exactly. In this beneficent TONIC are combined all the ingredients necessary to change the condition of the system, and bring the dormant organs into healthful action. In the fall of the year, when the night-dews are chill and heavy, and the morning fogs are charged with miasma, the body, debilitated by the heats of summer, is peculiarly susceptible to unwholesome influences. At this season, of all others, therefore, *invigoration* is required, both as a safeguard against fever and ague and other malarious disorders, and as a preparation for the searching cold of winter. Dyspepsia, bilious complaints, nervous disorders, and distressing affections of the bowels are always more or less prevalent in October and November, and the surest and safest means of averting them is a course of this purest, mildest, and most efficacious of all tonics and alteratives.

WHAT IS MORE COMMON OR DISTRESSING THAN A BILIOUS ATTACK?—Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms, oppression across the stomach and chest, low spirits, restlessness, gloominess of mind, weariness, dull headache, dirty, greasy appearance of the skin, yellow tinge of the white of the eyes, loss of appetite, and costiveness? Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these bilious disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, by whose operation the liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the stomach changed, all costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Sold by all druggists.

OUR CHILDREN at this season of the year are often troubled with Worms, the result of eating unripe fruit and a weak digestion, which seriously affect their health. Holloway's Vermifuge Confections, an agreeable remedy, will expel the worms and restore the digestive functions to perfect health. Sold at 25 cents per box.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

JEWELRY.—MR. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

SPEER'S STANDARD WINE BITTERS, made of pure native Wines, combined with Peruvian Bark, Chamomile Flowers, Calamus, Snake Root, Wild Cherry Bark, Ginger, and other herbs and roots, assist digestion, give an appetite, and impart vigor and tone to the system. Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

ALL FOR $25·00—
A Suit of Customer-made Clothing
at CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s

A WELL-KNOWN FACT—
The Ready-made Clothing at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s is better cut, better made, and better trimmed than any in Philadelphia. The prices the same as before THE WAR.

A SPLENDID SUIT FOR $25 00
AT No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL OVERCOATS
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.
A splendid assortment of new style Fall Overcoats now ready at CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s
Customer made.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would call the early attention of the trade to the large and attractive sale of Boots and Shoes to be sold by catalogue, for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, October 15, at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., Auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, at No. 107 S. Third street, is the place to find all kinds of reading matter. He keeps on hand a constant supply of all the periodicals, magazines, pictorials, fashion plates, and every description of light reading. If he does not have what you desire, he will send for it. If you wish the New York papers Trenwith's is the place to obtain them, as he has perfected arrangements whereby he receives them long before the regular mails arrive.

TWO STATEMENTS.

READ THIS	and	THIS
From THE AGE, October 8, 1868.		From THE PRESS, October 8, 1868.
"Attracted partly by the crowd and partly by the advertisements which we have lately inserted for Wanamaker & Brown, we stepped into their immense house and took a hasty glance at their Fall stock. It is really infinite in variety both as to materials and styles, and is made up with a degree of care and taste which we, at least, have never before seen in ready-made clothing. Do see it, whether you buy any of it or not; it is a credit to our city to have such a stock of clothing offered to its citizens,"		"The great excitement at Sixth and Market streets of which we hear so much, is not, as some might suppose, mere talk got up for advertisement purposes, but a veritable fact, of which any man may assure himself by simply walking past and looking into the crowded salesrooms of Oak Hall. And if any one will step in and examine the goods and their low prices, he will readily understand this unusual interest in clothing. "This we have done, and we gladly bear testimony to the truth of all that has been said in these columns of the beauty and excellence of the garments which Wanamaker & Brown are now offering for Fall and Winter wear."

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
The corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

MEAD—HANNIS.—October 12, by Rev. William Ostheart, Mr. WILLIAM G. MEAD to Miss LOUISA HANNIS, both of this city.

TOMLINSON—SCOTT.—On October 1, 1868, at the Baptist Parsonage, in Bustleton, Philadelphia, by the Rev. W. F. Cornwell, Mr. JAMES S. TOMLINSON to Miss ANN ELIZABETH SCOTT, both of Bustleton, Philadelphia, Pa.

DIED.

DE PUI.—At Chester, Delaware county, Pa., October 10, Rev. JAMES DE PUI.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Fourth street, Chester, on Thursday, October 15, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Services at St. Paul's P. Church, Chester, at 2½ o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Chester Rural Cemetery.

FUGUET.—On the morning of October 13, 1868, STEPHEN DALLETT, son of William H. and Emily Fuguet, aged 21 months.

LYON.—On the 11th instant, MARY G., daughter of Walter T. and Sarah J. Lyon.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 1313 Girard avenue, on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

WINSLOW.—On the 14th instant, SETH E. WINSLOW, in the 79th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, George Drummond, 1332 Germantown avenue, on Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.
This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 19

DRY GOODS.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
BARGAINS IN FLANNELS.
All-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 33, 35, 40, 45, and 50 cents.
7-8 and 4-4 Ballardvale Flannels.
Heavy All-wool Shaker Flannels, cheap.
Domet Flannels, 12½, 18¾, 22, 25, 28, 31, 35, 40, 45, 50.
Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Plaid Shirting Flannels.
Scarlet and Colored Opera Flannels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Canton Flannels, 12½, 16, 19, 20, 23, 28, 31, 37½, 44, and 50 cents.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
Shirting, Sheeting, and Pillow-case Muslins at the very lowest market prices.
BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!
All-wool Blankets at very lowest market prices.
Bargains in Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts, cheap.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.
Youths' Vests and Pants, etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdk'fs.
Gents' Hemstitched Colored Border Hdkfs.
Ladies' Hemstitched and Tucked Handkerchiefs etc. etc.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
N. B.—Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported choice fall colors. 10 8 aw

1868.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY
Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—
An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.
SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO
Paisley Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.
LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.

727 POPULAR PRICES 727
FOR
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
Importers, Jobbers and Retailers,
Have now on exhibition THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND DESIRABLE STOCK in this market.
Their stock is unrivalled for EXTENT, VARIETY and general adaptation to the wants of the trade. They are in constant receipt of BARGAINS, which are freely offered by the yard, piece, or package.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA

TO PROPRIETORS OF
HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES,
AND
SHIPPING.
We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.
All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DRESS GOODS.
PIM BROS. & CO.'S
FIRST QUALITY IRISH POPLINS, in all colors.
CHAMELEON POPLINS,
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
SILK AND WOOL SERGES,
PARISIAN STRIPED POPLINS,
PLAIN AND CORDED POPLINS,
CREPE AND EMPRESS CLOTHS,
PLAIDS, MERINOES, CASHMERES, AND DELAINES, AND EVERY VARIETY OF
Seasonable Dress Goods.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
8 26 rp PHILADELPHIA.

CARD TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
We have established a Department for the convenience of COUNTRY MERCHANTS who do not wish to buy whole pieces of fine goods.
We will cut FINE SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LINEN GOODS, CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES in such quantities as will best suit their sales and convenience, at the regular wholesale rates.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 26 6m PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD AT A SACRIFICE.—
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
BLACK FRENCH CRAPES,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS,
BLACK TARLATANS,
BLACK SILK NETS,
BLACK REAL THREAD LACES,
BLACK IMITATION LACES,
BLACK RIBBONS,
BLACK CRAPE RIBBONS,
BLACK GLOVES, ETC. ETC.,
Will be sold at A SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE BUSINESS.
WARBURTON,
10 10tf No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.
LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.
We call especial attention to our line of these GOODS, being the
Most Complete Assortment Ever Offered in Philadelphia,
And Comprising Every Style and Make.
LYONS VELVETS,
BLACK VELVET CLOTH,
BROWN VELVET CLOTH,
DAHLIA VELVET CLOTH,
BLACK ASTRACHANS,
WHITE ASTRACHANS,
BROWN ASTRACHANS,
STEEL GREY ASTRACHANS,
PURPLE ASTRACHANS,
BLACK MOSCOW BEAVERS,
COLORED MOSCOW BEAVERS,
BLACK CASTOR BEAVERS,
COLORED CASTOR BEAVERS,
BLACK CHINCHILLAS,
BROWN CHINCHILLAS,
BISMARK CHINCHILLAS,
PEARL CHINCHILLAS,
STEEL GREY CHINCHILLAS,
PURPLE CHINCHILLAS,
LIGHT BLUE CHINCHILLAS,
WHITE CLOAKINGS,
SCARLET CLOAKINGS,
DIAMOND CLOAKINGS,
SILVER-FOX CLOAKINGS,
OPERA CLOTHS.
CLOTHS OF ALL COLORS.
BLACK, PURPLE,
WHITE, SCARLET,
DAHLIA, BROWN,
BISMARK.
VELVETEENS.
BLACK,
BLUE,
PURPLE,
BROWN,
SCARLET.
ALL THE ABOVE GOODS IN THE VARIOUS GRADES.
Also, just received, a large lot of
Ladies' and Children's Cloakings,
WHICH WE OFFER AT PRESENT FROM $2·50 TO $4 PER YARD.
THESE GOODS SOLD LAST YEAR FROM $5·50 TO $8·50 PER YARD.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
10 10tf PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.
GENERAL OPENING
IN THE
FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS
AT THE
"BEE HIVE"
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
Have now open full and complete lines of New and Attractive Goods in the following Departments, to which they invite the attention of
CASH BUYERS,
BOTH WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Wholesale Buyers,
Country Dealers, Buyers for Charitable Institutions, Hotels, etc., will find the most enlarged liberality in the scale of prices adopted for their use.
Country Storekeepers
Will find an opportunity of "SORTING UP" their Stocks and buying a SINGLE DRESS PATTERN AT WHOLE PIECE PRICES.

IN THE HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT
We shall offer English, French, and German Hosiery, in Cotton, Merino, etc. etc., for Ladies, Gents, and Children; Merino Underclothing of every description; English and French Tartan Hosiery; Ladies', Gents' and Children's Gloves of all kinds. Job lots of these Goods constantly offering.

OPENING OF CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS AND WALKING SUITS
WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, OCT. 6.
THE LACE EMBROIDERY AND FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT
Will include Real and Imitation Laces and Insertions of all kinds; Point Applique, Valenciennes, Cluny and Thread Collars; sets Handkerchiefs, Babes, and Coiffures; Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, Cambric Edgings and Insertions, Muslin Edgings and Insertions; new styles Linen Collars and Cuffs; new styles Embroidered Linen and Cambric sets, Collars and Cuffs; Hemstitched Linen, Lawn and Cambric Handkerchiefs; Embroidered Handkerchiefs from 50c. to $10; Misses' Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs; Boys' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs; Gents' Plain Colored Bordered and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; Veil Barèges in Grenadine and Tissue; Silk Ties and Scarfs in all colors; Half Mourning Sets and Collars; Mourning Handkerchiefs; Ruchings of all kinds; 4-4, 8-4, 12-4 Silk Illusions, Illusion Sleeves, Habits and Waists.
Linen Collars and Cuffs slightly soiled, closing out at less than half price. Collars 5c., Cuffs 10c.—12½ pair.

OPENING OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND SUITS
WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, OCT. 6.
CLOAK AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.
In this department will be found Trimmings, Fringes, Ornaments and Buttons for Cloaks, Dresses, and Suits; Fringes and Trimmings made to order; Dress Braids in all colors and shades, 10c. the piece of six yards.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Will be found complete in all its varieties. Chameleon Serges, Roubaix Poplins, Panama Cloths, Striped Serges, Poplins d'Ecosse, Velours Russe and Ottoman, Poplin Romain, Alpacas, Mohairs, Oxonians, etc. etc.; an exquisite assortment in prices ranging from 37½c. to $3·50 per yard.

THE "DUCHESSE" AND "LA BELLE" SKIRTS
ARE SPECIALTIES IN THIS DEPARTMENT.
MOURNING GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Including Russett Cloths, Brooche Serges, Chene Oxonians, Silk and Wool Ottomans, Irish and French Poplins, Bombazines, Biarritz, Alpacas, Mohairs, Merinos, Crape and Australian Cloths; Grey Mixed Goods, etc. etc.; also English Crapes in 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 widths; Crape Veils, Collars, and Sets, etc.

OPENING OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND SUITS
WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, OCT. 6.
SILK DEPARTMENT
Will embrace the products of the following eminent manufacturers:—Bonnet & Cie Guinet & Cie, Ponson, Bellon, Paule et Condourrier, and others. All the desirable makes Gros Grains, Taffetas Parisienne, Gros de Paris, Cachemire Sublime, etc., from $2 to $7·50, will be found represented, including also, Colored Taffetas and Poult de Soies Chameleon Glaces Fall Colors in Chenes, Stripes, etc. etc.

OPENING OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND SUITS
WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, OCT. 6.
LINEN AND HOUSE-KEEPING DEPARTMENT.
Will be found to be an attractive feature, covering every requirement of the domestic household. Extra Heavy 8-4 and 9-4 Double Barnsley Damasks from $1·25; 7-4 and 8-4 all Linen Damasks from 75c.; 5-8x5-8 all Linen Napkins, from the best bleacheries, $1·50 to $10 per dozen; elegant Exhibition Pattern Sets; Cloth Napkins and Doyliles, Brown's renowned manufacture, up to $50 a set. All the leading manufactures of Ireland, England, France, and Germany are represented in their Sheeting and Shirting Linens, Pillow Linens, Hucks, Towels, Towellings, etc. etc. Domestic Cottons, Shirtings, and Sheetings, 4-4 Williamsville, Wamsutta, New York Mills, and other celebrated makes, retailing at wholesale prices. Blankets and Quilts in the most attractive makes, at prices in the interest of the buyers. Heavy Domestic Ribbed and Honeycomb Quilts, Bates' pattern, $2·50 and $3, usually sold at $3 and $3·50; Marseilles and other imported Quilts, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4, in white, buff, pink, and blue, with Toilets to match, all at favorable prices.

OPENING OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND SUITS
WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6.
SHAWL AND FUR DEPARTMENT.
An elegant assemblage of these fashionable coverings, from the common "Plaid," Long and Square, to the most recherche productions of the Looms of Paisley, Edinburgh, Norwich, Paris, Nismes, etc. We have recently opened about 300 Long and Square Shawls, the manufacture of the renowned "Jennequin," purchased under circumstances more than usually favorable, which we are enabled to sell at less than gold prices for currency. This is equal to one-third less than value.
FUR DEPARTMENT, now in progress of manufacture, will, in due time, be found worthy of the attention of buyers. The same standard of equity in prices and representation of these comparatively little-known articles of Ladies' Costume will be paramount with us as heretofore.

CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS.
For Ladies desiring to have their own and Children's Over-garments made under their own supervision, we shall offer an elegant collection of fashionable CLOAKINGS, embracing all the European novelties, for sale by the yard.

OPENING OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND SUITS
WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE "BEE-HIVE,"
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
9 30 W PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NOW OPEN.
OUR FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
Table Linens,
Extension Table Cloths,
Napkins and Doylies.
HOTELS SUPPLIED AT IMPORTERS' PACKAGE RATES. 9 30 wfmf

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTH STORE,
No. 34 South SECOND Street.
EXTENSIVE STOCK
AND EVERY VARIETY FOR
LADIES' WEAR,
MEN'S WEAR, and
9 24 1mrp BOYS' WEAR.

PANTALOON STUFFS!
JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Have now on hand a very large and choice assortment of all the new styles of
Fall and Winter Fancy Cassimeres
IN THE MARKET,
To which they invite the attention of the trade and others. [4 28 w
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.
FALL STYLES!
FALL STYLES!
NOW READY IN
WINDOW SHADES,
IN
LACE CURTAINS,
IN
Terries, Reps, Damasks, Etc.
We take pleasure in announcing that our new styles for Fall of the above Goods are now open. Our celebrated make of FINE WINDOW SHADES, with Bray's Spring Balance Fixture (which require no cord), we sell at the most reasonable prices.
Window Shades as low as
ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS,
trimmed and hung to the windows. We call especial attention to our new stock of Trimmings, comprising in part, Cornices in Gilt, Walnut, Walnut and Gilt, Rosewood, and Rosewood and Gilt, Curtain Tassels Picture Tassels, Pillow Tassels, Cords, Loops, Bands etc., etc.
CARRINGTON, DEZOUCHE & CO.,
S. E. Corner Thirteenth and Chesnut Sts.,
Formerly KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. 9 23 wfmsp

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.
WALL PAPERS.
WE ARE NOW RETAILING OUR
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
FOR HALLS, PARLORS, Etc.
NEW GOODS constantly coming in, and first-class workmen sent to any part of the country,
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Corner of FOURTH and MARKET
9 4 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

CIGARS.
FUGUET & SONS'
STANDARD CIGARS,
Retailed by leading grocers and dealers; each box trade-marked.
Under "MARIANA RITA" brand, nineteen varieties—genuine "ALL HAVANA" CIGARS, the leaf our importation.
Under "FRA DIAVOLO" brand, five varieties; all high grade "HAVANA-FILLER" CIGARS.
We continue our importations of HAVANA CIGARS by each direct Havana steamer.
S. FUGUET & SONS,
10 1 15t 8p No 22 S. FRONT Street.

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
N. W. corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts.,
Solicits the accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and trades in general. Prompt and careful attention given to the interests of our Depositors and Correspondents.
9 25 1m5p E. S. HALL, CASHIER.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 23 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 23 5p

SEYMOUR'S WAR RECORD.

The Utica *Morning Herald*, published at Seymour's home, gives the following exhibit of Horatio Seymour's conduct toward "The Boys in Blue" who left his own county to fight for the Union. Is it possible that *one* volunteer whose heart was in the National cause can read it and then vote for him?

Horatio Seymour and the Oneida Soldiers.

From the Utica Herald, Sept. 28.

On the occasion of the visit of the Democratic State Committe to this city in July last, and of Horatio Seymour's taking up his headquarters at the Butterfield House, a serenade was given them by a few soldiers of our city, and Mr. Seymour made a brief speech. He addressed them as "Soldiers of Oneida county," and said:—"I saw your regiments as they went forth to war: their ranks were filled with men in the vigor and prime of manhood. It was my official privilege to thank them, in the name of the State, when they returned with thinned ranks and torn banners," etc. We propose to show how much "he saw" of the Oneida soldiers "as they went forth," and to what extent he availed himself of his "official privilege to thank them" when they returned.

Five regiments in all were raised in Oneida county, which freely sent forth her sons to fight in defense of the Constitution and the Union, and for the preservation of our national existence. The 14th was organized at Albany, in May, 1861, under the State law, and the 26th at Elmira, a few days after. Both regiments contained companies from other counties, but they were mainly made up with men from Oneida county. We are not aware that Mr. Seymour put himself to any trouble to see either of these two regiments off, or that he spoke to them one word of farewell.

In April, 1861, a meeting of the citizens of Utica was called, without distinction of party, to aid the families of such as should volunteer. Horatio Seymour was not present, nor was anything heard from him, though large contributions were made, amounting to nearly $20,000, and distributed by the committee appointed for that purpose. John F. Seymour (Horatio's brother) was a member of the Committee of Distribution, and as such wrote a letter to Mr. O. B. Mattison, who was absent, and received a contribution of $1000 in reply. Did he write to Horatio? If so, it is not known that he ever responded. Yet, at that meeting were carmen, truckmen, laborers, and mechanics, who put their names down for sums ranging from $5 upwards. Judge Bacon, who was present, not only contributed liberally in money, but gave his only son as a private to the cause of the Union. That son returned to him a corpse, having fallen in battle while gallantly filling the office of Adjutant of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, to which his own merits had elevated him. Horatio Seymour did not contribute a dollar to that fund. At a public meeting held at the City Hall, in 1862, for the purpose of considering the subject of raising bounties, he subscribed $200, with the understanding that it would not be collected if the county consented to pay the bounties. The county did so consent, and the $200 were never called for.

For some unknown and inexplicable reason Mr. Seymour was appointed Chairman of the Recruiting Committee of Oneida county, in 1862, by Governor Morgan. He had done nothing to entitle him to the honor or recommend him to the position, while others who had been active in raising troops, and had always supported the Government by word and deed, felt hurt by this unfit appointment. Mr. Seymour met but few times with the Committee, and neither said nor did anything worthy of record. Two regiments, the 117th and 146th, were raised by this Committee. Mr. Seymour was not present when they were mustered in, nor did he speak a single parting word to either of them. The parting address to the 117th was delivered in this city by Judge Bacon. No words of parting or cheer were spoken to the 146th, they leaving Rome so suddenly and passing through our city so hurriedly as to not permit of that tribute of kindness and respect. Their commandant, Colonel Garrard, when they were mustered in, was introduced to them by Judge Bacon.

The 14th and 26th Regiments returned from the scene of war in May, 1863. They did noble service in the field, and came home with thinned ranks, covered with glory and crowned with laurels. They went out with full ranks. The 14th returned with 340 to be permanently mustered out, and the 26th with 350; and this notwithstanding the ranks of both had been largely recruited. They reached our city on the 20th of May, 1863, and our citizens turned out to receive them in a manner somewhat commensurate with their merits and suitable to the momentous and welcome occasion of their return. Triumphal arches, decorated with flowers, and covered with patriotic and appropriate mottoes, were erected across our streets, and choirs of singers were stationed on these arches to sing songs of glad welcome. It was a proud day for Utica, whose citizens and those of the surrounding country had assembled *en masse* to do honor to the brave. The scarred and war-worn veterans bore their tattered and bullet-riddled colors proudly aloft, and their martial bearing and smiling faces sent a thrill to the heart of every admirer of heroic patriotism.

The Committee of Reception, of which the Hon. Alrick Hubbell was the efficient chairman, had made every necessary preparation for all who wished to welcome Oneida's returning sons. In the procession was a place allotted to Governor Seymour and his staff, to whom an invitation was extended to participate in the ceremonies; but they were neither present nor represented on that occasion, nor did the Committee receive any reply to their invitation. A few words were addressed to the 14th, as they passed through Albany, by Governor Seymour, who received the tattered flag which, when new and bright, was presented to the regiment by Governor Morgan. These are the only words that we are aware of his ever having addressed to an Oneida regiment. The 14th was welcomed to our city by the Hon. Ward Hunt, and the 26th by the Hon. C. H. Doolittle, both of whom delivered pertinent and eloquent speeches.

In the battle of the Wilderness, in 1864, the 146th Regiment, then in General Wadsworth's Division, lost heavily. Both Colonel Jenkins and Lieutenant-Colonel Curran were killed. The command devolved upon Major Grindley, who gallantly led his regiment through all the subsequent battles. Soon after, Governor Seymour filled the vacancy caused by the death of the lamented Colonel Jenkins, not by promoting the officers of the regiment in line, but by commissioning the son of Bishop Potter over all the heroic sons of Oneida county. But the insult was so palpable, and the outrage so gross, that Mr. Potter's own sense of propriety prevented his ever joining the regiment, and immediately after the inauguration of Governor Fenton, in 1865, Senator Campbell, Mr. G. B. Anderson, and others, applied to the Governor to have the stain removed and the wrong redressed—the insult, however, could not be wiped out. Mr. Potter's commission was accordingly revoked, and the efficient and gallant Grindley was appointed in his place.

The patriotic General Wheelock, of Boonville, in the winter of 1862, spent nearly half his private fortune in raising a regiment for the defense of the liberties of his country. It was known as the 97th, and did honor on the battlefield to itself, its originator, and to the country. Yet, in the winter of 1865, when the corpse of General Wheelock was brought home for interment, Horatio Seymour was not among the mourners, nor among the thousands who assembled to pay their respects to the memory of the dead patriot, nor did he contribute one cent to assist in defraying the expenses of that solemn occasion.

And now, a few words as to the reception of the 117th, 97th, and 146th Regiments. A committee was organized to receive them, and of this the Hon. Alrick Hubbell was also made chairman. When it was announced that the 117th were coming, notices were sent to and read in all the churches of the city that Sunday morning, requesting the congregations to meet them with provisions, at the depot, at 4½ o'clock. They all cordially responded, Horatio Seymour's church with the rest. It is believed he was in the church when the notice was read, but it is known he was *not* present at the depot to welcome the returning 117th. The welcoming address was delivered by Senator Conkling.

Soon after, the 97th was received at Chancellor Square, where the Rev. Dr. Cox welcomed them in an able and appropriate address. Horatio Seymour was not there.

A little later, the 146th was received by our citizens in the same square, on which occasion the address of welcome was delivered by Judge Bacon. But Horatio Seymour did not honor the regiment with his presence.

Such is a brief glance at Horatio Seymour's war record as far as the five Oneida county regiments were concerned. We believe we state a fact when we say that he never contributed a cent towards defraying the expenses of any of the five regiments which went forth from his own county, and that he was never officially connected with any movements or preparations for their reception, nor did he even countenance such proceedings by his presence. This is the way he "saw our regiments go forth," and this is the way he used his "official privilege to thank them" on their return. It makes the heart ache and the cheek kindle with a blush of shame to contemplate the mortifying delinquencies and shocking self-assurance of Horatio Seymour.

"BEAUTIFUL FOREVER."

The Case of Madame Rachel and the Bond Street Mystery in London.

A correspondent writes as follows to the New York *World*:—

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Poor old Madame Rachel has gone up at last. I went down to the Old Bailey on Friday to hear the summing up of the case, and by a judicious use of the omnipotent talisman which does so many things which appear impossible, I obtained a seat where, in the words of one of the Corsican Brothers, "I not only heard all, but saw all." The arguments of the counsel were very interesting, and the summing up of the judge was somewhat better than the famous charge of Mr. Justice Stareleigh; but the last eventful scene of this sad history was very painful. The old woman fainted when she heard herself condemned to five years' imprisonment, and was carried out of the dock insensible, while the astonishment and grief of two of her daughters were painful to witness. I do not think that with the same evidence an American jury would have condemned the accused. The case was a very nasty one, and it was plain that of the two women Mrs. Borrodaile was really the worst. No doubt she had lost all her money, but she certainly deserved to lose it, and it is by no means certain that Rachel got all of it. Mrs. Borrodaile's testimony would scarcely have been accepted as true by an American jury, enlightened with the wisdom of a first-rate criminal lawyer, and one of her witnesses was unmistakably a perjured one. He was a boy, who pretended to have written down in a memorandum book certain conversations which he overheard many months ago, and when the book was produced it was found to contain not merely memoranda, but the whole of the story which the jury had just heard the prisoner repeat, as if he had just learned it by rote. Mr. Digby Seymour, Rachel's leading counsel, is a very good lawyer, but he failed to get his client off, which a smart American attorney would almost surely have accomplished with the advantages which Mr. Seymour failed to use. The trial was so interesting, as a picture of female folly and depravity, that a sketch of it may be well worth the space it will occupy in the *World*.

M'me Rachel's name is Sarah Rachel Teverson, and although she looks much older, is said to be but 43 years of age. She was charged with unlawfully obtaining, by false and fraudulent pretenses, from Mary Tucker Borrodaile, some £4000, with intent to cheat her of the same. This was the second trial—the former jury having disagreed. The prosecution was conducted by Sergeant Ballantine, assisted by two counsel; the defense by Mr. Seymour and three learned sergeants. Mrs. Borrodaile is a clever little woman, older than Rachel, and very much in need, not of something to make her beautiful forever, but of something to make her even passably good-looking. An uglier little woman I have rarely seen. She testified that she first went to Rachel's in 1864, in consequence of seeing an advertisement in the newspapers. "She had a breaking out of the skin, and freckles," and wished to have them removed. For this she paid £170, but all she got for her money was "some soap and powder and something to put in her baths." The freckles remained, and she was not yet beautiful. Two years afterwards she again went to Rachel, who then told her that "Lord Ranelagh was in love with her," and soon after this she "was introduced to Lord Ranelagh in the presence of Rachel's daughter and Valeria." Rachel said, "I will introduce you to the man who loves, you," and opened the door leading to the shop, where, sure enough, stood Lord Ranelagh. "I went up to him," said this susceptible widow, "and asked if he were Lord Ranelagh;" he handed me his card and said "I am." This was the whole of the thrilling conversation which took place between the lovers on that occasion. A few days afterwards she went again to the shop. "I found Lord Ranelagh in the small sitting-room; Madame Rachel said she would again introduce me and did so; Lord Ranelagh bowed, and nothing more passed." I do not know whether this is the ordinary style in which lords make love, or whether Lord Ranelagh is an ordinary lord, but Mrs. Borrodaile thought it was all *en regle*. Rachel told her that before she could be married she must be made beautiful forever, the expense of which would be £1000. Mrs. Borrodaile sold out £1300 in the funds and paid £1000 to Rachel, for "enamelling and beautifying her," taking a receipt which stated that the process was to be continued until she was "finished." All that she got for this were "some powder and soap, and some small bottles containing magnetic water to be put into her baths. The powders came from Arabia." Rachel told her that while the beautifying process was going on, the courtship would be conducted by letters, and that Lord Banelagh would correspond with her under the name of "William." Presently the correspondence commenced, and was carried on with great fervor on both sides. The letters from William were in different handwritings, and one of them was signed "Edward," but in the guileless innocence of her heart the love lorn widow believed them to be the genuine letters of her noble admirer. The answers she wrote to them were dictated by Rachel. Mrs. Borrodaile is an educated woman, Rachel can neither read nor write; but the former allowed the ignorant woman to dictate every word of the letters she wrote to her prospective husband. Rachel always took the letters when written, saying she would forward them. Acting all the while under the direction of Rachel, Mrs. Borrodaile bought £800 worth of lace, for her marriage trousseau, and diamonds to the amount of £1260; the lace she gave to Rachel; the diamonds she got the jeweller to take back by paying him £100. She subsequently paid Rachel £1400 more. Rachael told her that Lord Ranelagh had got the money, and was using it for "volunteer purposes." Altogether, in one way or another, £4000 of Mrs. Borrodaile's money got into Rachel's hands, and finally she gave to Rachel a bond for £1660 more, failing to pay which Rachel had her arrested, and placed in jail. Finally, in the winding up of her testimony, Mrs. Borrodaile declared that the only object with which she paid the money was to prepare for and facilitate her marriage with Lord Ranelagh; that all the letters were written to him; and that she had no other lover, or any *liaison* with any other person. The theory of the defense was that no such promise as that represented had been made to Mrs. Borrodaile by Rachel; that the former was carrying on an intrigue, by the aid of Rachel, with some unknown person of a humble station in life; and that the money had been used in this way, with the knowledge and consent of Borrodaile. And the evidence really seemed to sustain this view of the case—at least it soon became impossible to believe a word that Mrs. Borrodaile said. On being shown her letters, to which she had sworn on the previous trial, she was very unwilling to admit that she had written them, but finally she "thought" they were hers. She confessed that the letters were full of statements wholly false, and which she knew to be false when she wrote them; they were dated from places at which she did not reside; they were written, as she believed, to a peer of England, but they warned him against joining the Fenians, and spoke of sending him some socks and shirts, and of mending the flannel shirts which he had worn out; they were written to a nobleman whom she expected to marry, whom she had seen but twice in her life, and with whom she had exchanged but two words, but she spoke in them of having "yielded to him all that woman holds dear." Here are some elegant extracts from these charming *billets doux*:—

"I send you what you ask for, though I frankly tell you I did not intend to give you any more until we went away together; but it seems that you know the overland route to my heart. My dear love, you must not be angry at the little I send. If you want any more I will bring it myself. Will that please you, my darling? . . . If you are a good boy, and do as I wish, I shall be able to pay every bill. I love you still, with all your faults. . . . You can come to me at 2 o'clock. And now, my own darling, I hope you will not give me any further cause to fret and grieve, for if you tear yourself away from the little lady with the golden hair, which Rachel says every lady can obtain for two guineas, I promise you never to refer to the past. . . . I will comply with your wishes to-morrow; but pray, my dear, do not let it be at that horrid place where the poor man was killed. If you keep me waiting I will scold you well, and it will not be the first time you have kept me waiting. . . (Mrs. Borrodaile swears that she never saw Lord Ranelagh but on the two occasions above described, yet the letters, which she swears were written to him, are full of appointments for and allusions to meetings between them):—. . . . One of your kind friends has informed me that you are keeping a woman with my money. . . . . It is well known that I have been living with you for months. You cannot be and I am not surprised at this, considering the life we have been leading. I have allowed you to be my master—but am I to believe that the woman you travelled with, and who you introduced to me as your sister, is your mistress? . . . . I am the widow of a colonel, and although I have degraded myself and family by having had anything to do with you, I am still more humiliated by being introduced to such people as you associate with. . . . My darling, we are one! I have given you all that woman holds dear; therefore, you must not doubt me at the eleventh hour. Forgive my suspicions—I want nothing but your love. . . . . I am trying to save every sixpence, living in a garret, and for you—not for Rendell, or any other man who has shared my affections. . . . . I am glad you did not go to Ireland—such a wretched place. Let Stephens fight his own battles. I am sick of the name of Fenians. What good, my darling, can you do by mixing yourself with them or having anything to do with them? I am sorry that Stephens ever had a pound of mine. How could I have been such a fool as to allow you to squander the money in such a hopeless cause?"

And here is a letter that presents Lord Ranelagh in such a comical light, that I copy it entire:—

"My Own Dear William:—If you look at the enclosed bills you will see that I am not the extravagant person that your sister says I am. I bought Florence a pair of boots and three pairs of stockings, not before she wanted them. Your sister ought to see that your stockings are mended. I cannot see why she cannot mend them herself, and put some buttons upon your shirt. It would be better than gossiping with the woman in the room next to her. Send all your clothes that want mending to me, and I will mend them. Florence's boots I bought at Marsh's, Oxford street. As you want boots, we will go to Battersby's and get them, which is a shop lower down the same side of Oxford street. I am surprised that your flannels should be worn out. You have not had them six weeks. It is bad washing. There is a man in a court in Regent street who mends gentlemen's coats and trowsers. My darling, we must economize."

As I heard Mr. Seymour read these letters, and Mrs. Borrodaile confess that they were hers, I came to the conclusion that Madame Rachel would be acquitted; for Mrs. Borrodaile certainly wrote these things to a man with whom she was in constant personal intercourse; if that man was not Lord Ranelagh, she had perjured herself by swearing that she had never seen or spoken to that nobleman save on two occasions, in Rachel's shop; if it was Lord Ranelagh, he had got the money, and he ought to be in the dock instead of the old woman. But the jury was wiser than I was. Lord Ranelagh's testimony was very brief, but it disclosed the shocking fact that his name was—Jones! Said his lordship:—

"My names are Thomas Heron Jones, Viscount Ranelagh; I have seen Mrs. Borrodaile on one or two occasions at Madame Rachel's; I never presented her with a card, and never had the slightest intention of marrying her, and I never authorized Madame Rachel to represent that I had."

It was proved that Mrs. Borrodaile had represented to several people that he was to be married to a Colonel William Edwards—but that gentleman also denied, on oath, the soit impeachment. Altogether, it seemed clear enough that Mrs. Borrodaile was not to be believed. And the daughters of Madame Rachel testified that their mother had often paid money to Mrs. Borrodaile in sums of £100 and £200. The only possible explanation of the letters, on the theory of the prosecution, was that Mrs. Borrodaile had written them under "magnetic influence," exercised over her by Rachel, that she was in fact "the widow bewitched." But the little woman did not appear to be a person liable to that kind of influence; she was altogether the smarter of the two. The assumption that Mrs. Borrodaile, the widow of an officer, a lady who had moved in the best society, believed that a nobleman who, on being presented to her for the first time, bowed to her, said "good morning," and then walked away, was betrothed to her as her husband, is too ridiculous to be entertained by any person but an Old Bailey jurywoman. The most probable truth is that there was nothing to choose between the two women, and probably it was the prejudice against "Jews" which really convicted the old woman. The newspapers here all seem to think that the verdict was a just one—but, if so, it should have been based on something more substantial than Mrs. Borrodaile's oath.

—Mr. S. S. Stevens, of Bangor, has just received a dead letter mailed to Honolulu in 1863.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

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The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.
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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	124,400·00
80,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	82,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	$ 51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
88,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	15,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	$270·00
5,000,800	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,500·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,500·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value. Cost, $1089,679·20.	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	36,000·0
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,185·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $6076·00 estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $108 017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 298·52	183,315·62
		$1,507,608·15

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$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $38,692·22	INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000·00.

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SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

OFFICE OF U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,
Cor. HOUSTON & GREENE Sts (entrance on Greene),
NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24, 1868. (P. O. Box 1811.)

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, October 24, 1868, at 12 M., for the purchasing of condemned cannon, shot, shell, scrap, wrought and cast iron, brass, and other ordnance stores, located at the following points on the Atlantic coast, to wit:—Fort Hamilton and Redoubt, Forts Wadsworth, Lafayette, Columbus, and; Schuyler, and Castle Williams, in New York Harbors Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Conn.; Fort Adams and Walcott, Newport Harbor, R. I.; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.; Fort Knox, Bucksport, and Forts Preble and Scammel, Portland Harbor, Me.; Forts Pickens and Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor, Fla.; Mobile; and Forts Gaines and Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Ala.

This sale contemplates the disposition of

79 cannon in New York Harbor, estimated as weighing 487,063 pounds; 28 cannon in Portland Harbor, estimated as weighing 108,500 pounds; 42 cannon in Newport Harbor, estimated as weighing 269,500 pounds; 19 cannon in New London Harbor, estimated as weighing 96,645 pounds; 119 cannon in Pensacola Harbor, estimated as weighing 811,687 pounds; 20 cannon in Mobile Harbor, estimated as weighing 169,400 pounds; 20 cannon in Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., estimated as weighing 109,962 pounds.

Also smaller lots at Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, Oswego N. Y., and Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

The condemned shot and shell, amounting in the aggregate to 1,196,434 pounds, are in quantity at each of the above-mentioned forts; also, scrap wrought iron, amounting in the aggregate to 468,381 pounds.

Full and complete catalogues of the property offered can be had on application to this office, the Ordnance Office at Washington, and to the commanding officer of the different forts. Terms, cash: ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance; all other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid, it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Bidders will state explicitly the fort or forts where they will accept stores, and the number and kinds they propose to purchase.

Deliveries will only be made at the forts.

Proposals will be addressed to Brevet-Colonel S. Crispin, Major of Ordnance, U. S. A., indorsed "Proposals for purchasing condemned ordnance and ordnance stores."

S. CRISPIN,
Brevet-Colonel, U. S. A.
Major of Ordnance.

9 24 4w

CHOICE MULES, ETC., AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 9, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, under the supervision of Brevet Colonel A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, October 19, commencing at 10 o'clock, the following stock and unserviceable quartermaster stores, to wit:—

40 choice Mules,
200 Army Wagons,
5 two-horse do.,
1 Spring do.,
1 Hand-cart,
10,000 lbs. assorted Iron,
15,000 lbs. Steel,
9 Horses,
6 Carts,
50 Wagon Wheels,
50 Ambulance do.,
24 Saddles, assorted,
300 lbs. H. S. Nails,
8393 Grain Sacks,
1000 lbs. Cast-steel,

Spades, Axes, Shovels, Tools, Stoves and Pipe, Buckets, etc. etc.

Cart, Ambulance, and Mule Harness.

Attention is particularly called to this lot of Mules which are only sold for want of use.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. P. BLUNT,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M.,
Acting Depot Quartermaster.

10 13 5t

AUCTION.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 8, 1868.

Will be offered at public auction, at the Subsistence Storehouse, at Sixth street wharf, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 20th of October, at 11 o'clock A. M. about:—

380,000 pounds Desiccated Mixed Vegetables.

The attention of hotel and boarding-house keepers is called to it, as it is capable of making an excellent soup. Livery-stable owners and stock-raisers are also requested to examine it. Terms, cash in Government funds. Samples can be seen at any time at the place of sale, the Monument lot on Fourteenth street, or at the office of the undersigned.

10 13 6t G. BELL, C. S., U. S. A.

FURNITURE, ETC.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

FURNITURE.

We will offer for the next SIXTY DAYS

Our Large, Elegant, and Fashionable Stock of FURNITURE,

At such prices as will INSURE SPEEDY SALES close our copartnership.

ATWOOD & HOPPER,

No. 45 South SECOND Street,
Above Chesnut street, East Side.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT Street,

Invite attention to their stock of

LOOKING-GLASSES.

Which they offer at the very LOWEST PRICES The best manufacture only.

NEW CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS

Of every character. Works of Birket, Foster, Richardson. New Chromo after Peyer, etc.

ENGRAVINGS

PICTURE FRAMES,

WINDOW CORNICES, ETC

ROGERS' GROUPS,

War and Humorous Subjects Sole Agency.

Gallery of Paintings on free exhibition.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.

NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,

for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and especially adapted for first-class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $3·25 to $5·50; Becket's Superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $5·50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from 81 cents to $2·20, in sheets and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1·20.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair

LIFE ON THE FRENCH COAST.

The Norman Fishing Villages.

A correspondent of the London *Morning Herald*, who went to the Industrial Exhibition at Havre, has written an interesting sketch of some of the villages on the coast of Normandy, and their inhabitants, from which we make the following extracts:—

"It is something to escape from the roaring and swaggering prosperity of Havre, across the sparkling 'Bay of the Seine,' to Honfleur, which long ago went to sleep. It is crowned and encircled by beautiful hills and ancient wood; it is full of rotten, heavy browned houses, amid which, sparsely scattered, are impertinences of modern brickwork; it looks placidly over the river to the chalky ranges and the spreading city on the opposite side; and a few inferior vessels creep, now and then, in and out of the three narrow basins—timber ships chiefly—with a few miscellaneous cargoes. Nothing increases here; the end of the town meets you everywhere: outside, on the sands, are rickety sheds, where joint-stock laundry is carried on, not by the daughters of Nausicaa, and they thump the 'linen' into shreds with flails, the fashion whereof is a thousand years old; inside, the beadle, contrary to Catholic custom, keeps the keys of the church, lest he should lose fivepence a day; but, clear of the lading town, miles upon miles of rich and joyous landscape expand, fresh and tempting.

"It is in this department of Calvados, however, notwithstanding the poverty of the port, wherein anchored once the merchantmen of Portugal and Spain, that 'mendicity' is absolutely forbidden by the law. All persons offending are immediately arrested, charged as vagabonds, sentenced to very long terms of imprisonment, and then forwarded to a 'mendicity depot;' yet at every corner you meet with the notice:—'Begging is not permitted in the department of Calvados.' The fishing people of Honfleur, moreover, are a race that seems to droop away. Some rarely, if ever, go out of port. Their boats have no masts, or sails, or rigging, or oars, or even helms. They are moored day and night, with that everlasting *correlet*, which in such waters brings up about a half-penny worth at every haul, and which goes down and comes up all the day long with a miserable account of creatures caught, two-thirds of which are flung away as too young, though, owing to the stupidity of the men, not until most of them are dead.

* * * "Viccarille, on the road to Trouville, attracted some years ago the admiration of a few Parisian artists. It was a simple fisherman's home—recessed among the cliffs—woods on one side, the sea on the other, hanging above head golden sands, lost amid black weed, tangled rocks, and, presto! the place became fashionable as a resort of bathers. Of course, as a picture it was spoiled; but it is a picture still, although the fishermen have had their ground invaded, and pert cottages find a place in sight of their rude brown huts. They picturesquely congregate along the sand-covered shingly rocks, now dry, now washed over, to fill the bottoms of their cumbrous tray-shaped boats with mussels. It is amusing to watch the women, in coarse cotton or canvas petticoats, skipping from rock to rock, carrying baskets of middle-age pattern, and gathering in the harvest of bivalves, for which they find an eager market anywhere along the shores of the Seine, up as far as Rouen. They know nothing of improvements, and would strip the sea bank bare were it permitted, the most vigilant watch being necessary during the autumnal or propagating months to prevent their utterly exhausting the resources by which they subsist.

"If they are thus apathetic, what are we to expect from the poor, half-naked, simple mussel gatherers of Pendede Pie, who, probably, have seen no other horizon in their lives? Yet even with them changes are gradually coming on. The modern settlement of bathers, while encroaching on their old industry, has added another to it, and the poor men and women find a little employment during the prohibited months from the visitors. So again with Trouville, where, however, the fishery class holds its own with even greater tenacity.

"Decidedly, the fishermen have had a hard battle to fight; but then it is equally a rule among bathers at fashionable watering places to be fond of fish, so that the boats have not been driven away, to any serious extent, by the bathing machines. But it is at Fecamp that a true Norman fishery population is found. This town is in a solid state of progress. It is of antique fame—once derived from its religious houses, but at present from its fishing industry and the manufactures in connection with it. It is not very clean; its running waters are blackened by the refuse of factories and foundries; but it contains a race of men who annually start in great flotillas for the banks of Newfoundland to hook 'the stupid cod;' they are admirable mariners, and by no means averse to new methods when once brought to understand them; in fact, a large proportion of the new suggestions illustrated at the Exhibition are of Fecamp origin. The town is uninteresting from all other points of view, but it seethes with industry. Immense quantities of herrings are cured here, and cured to perfection. Sturdy fellows they look, these Fecamp mariners, swinging along the beach, pipe in mouth, in their red or blue cap and costume of indescribable rag, or making way for those thickly-built, broad-beamed, short-heeled vessels—deep-bottomed, stumpy-masted, and not over-weighted with sail—which carry them on to the great cod-banks towards the other side of the world.

* * * "Of course, the inhabitants of the rising towns are, by degrees, expelling the fishery class. Havre, which boasts about the Emperor speaking of its new Town Hall as a 'Little Louvre,' cannot spare its waste spaces. Etretat will speedily be required by sketchers and ramblers; Villerville, where 'introductions are not required on the sands during the season,' is swiftly eating up the fisherman's traditions; and Trouville is abandoning itself to costly facades and exorbitant hotels. Even little Bolbeca is growing vain of its scenery, though it is a hard-working town, and has little to do with the water. Upon the whole, while nothing can well be more pleasant than this coast, it flourishes principally on the commerce of Havre and Dieppe, and through the repute at Paris and Rouen of its newly settled watering places. Its fisheries are fast going to decay."

A Muscular Christian of Springfield's Olden Time.

Dr. Alfred Booth, in his reminiscences of Springfield, gives this racy account of a rare man of muscle in the last century, Deacon John Hitchcock, grandfather of the living Mr. Levi Hitchcock, of Springfield:—

"Born in 1722 in the North Main street region, he moved, while a young man, into the eastern part of the town, now known as South Wilbraham; married in 1743, and was the first deacon of the church there, continuing in office many years. He is well remembered by Hon. Oliver B. Morris as occupying the deacon's seat at meetings, his whitened locks giving him quite a venerable appearance. During a long life he was of wonderful strength, agility, and endurance, and had he lived in the palmy days of Greece, he would have been a worthy competitor in the games of those days. It is related of him that on one occasion a man riding by the field where he was at work, and boasting of the speed of his horse, was challenged by the deacon, who said he could run to Springfield quicker on foot than the horse with his rider could. The test resulted in the triumph of the deacon; distance ten miles; time not stated. He would lift a cartload of hay, by getting his shoulders under the axle in a stooping posture, and throw an empty cart over with one hand, by taking hold of the end of the axletree. When loading grain in a cart, he would take a bag by the teeth, and with a swing and the aid of a push from the knee, throw it into the cart. He had double teeth in front, and would hold a tenpenny nail by them and break it off with his fingers. He used to say he did not know a man he could not whip or run away from. The day he was seventy years old he remarked to his wife that when they were first married he was wont to amuse her by taking down his hat with his toes, and added, 'I wonder if I could do it now?' Thereupon he jumped from the floor, took off the hat with his toes, came down on his feet like a cat, hung up the hat on the nail, turned to the table, asked a blessing, and ate of the repast then ready."

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 25, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6.45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7.45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12.00 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 1 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11.55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8.45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10.20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1.45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5.00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6.20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11.30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA,

From Bethlehem at 9.00 and 11.05 A. M., 2.00 and 8.30 P. M.

11.05 A. M. and 2.00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1.45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6.05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8.20 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8.25 A. M., 5.00 and 7.00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7.30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9.30, 10.45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9.30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2.00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7.00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES. FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5.30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation.....$2.25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail.....3.00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...3.00
At 3.30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.....3.00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 5.20 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3.30 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3.30 and 4.30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 5.30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3.30, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5.30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3.30, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. for Florence.
At 5.30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3.30 P. M. for Palmyra.
At 5.30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 1 and 11.30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2.30, 3.30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10.15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2.30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 10.15 A. M., 2.30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.
At 7 and 10.15 A. M., 2.30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9.30 A. M., 1.00 6.30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3.25.
At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.
At 1.30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line, Fare $3.25.
The 9.30 A. M., and 6.30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
At 9.30 A. M., 1.00 6.30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9.30 A. M., 6.30, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9.30 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 7.00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Canandaigua, Bend, Monrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7.00 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3.30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3.30, and 5.30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Groam Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.
September 14, 1868. 6 15

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT SEPT. 28, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8.00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10.30 A. M., 1.00, and 9.00	P. M.
Fast Line	11.40 A. M.
Erie Express	11.40 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2.30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4.00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5.30 P. M.
Day Express	8.00 P. M.
Lightning Express	11.00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	11.00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12.00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running to Williamsport only Saturday night. Pittsburg Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5.00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1.45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7.10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8.20 A. M., 3.40 and 7.10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7.10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9.10 A. M.
Fast Line	9.35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12.30 P. M.
Erie Express	5.10 P. M.
Day Express	5.10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9.00 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
CAPT. F. D. MAY, Continental Hotel.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, as the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7.30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6.30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8.15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7.30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8.15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6.45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 9.05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6.40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7.30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10.15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8.05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8.45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2.05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2.45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7.15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4.10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6.30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12.45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8.00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8.15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 9.00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4.52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7.30 A. M., 12.45 and 4.30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6.20 A. M., 1.00, and 6.45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8.10 A. M. and 1.25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5.00 and 9.00 P. M., passing Reading at 1.10 A. M., 1.34 and 10.10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2.50 and 5.25 A. M., 9.35 P. M., passing Reading at 4.44 and 7.06 A. M., and 11.40 P. M., arriving in New York, 10.10 and 11.45 A. M., and 5.00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M. and 2.05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6.45, 11.30 A. M., and 6.40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8.35 A. M. and 2.15 and 4.35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7.35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12.15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3.30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7.40 A. M., and 3.35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52.50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4.35 A. M., 12.45 noon, 8.00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal Stations only at 2.15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia		10.40 P. M.
" " Williamsport		8.20 A. M.
" arrives at Erie		9.25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		11.30 A. M.
" " Williamsport		8.35 P. M.
" arrives at Erie		9.40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		8.00 A. M.
" " Williamsport		6.25 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven		7.45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	10.50 A. M.
" Williamsport	10.15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	7.00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9.55 A. M.
" Williamsport	8.15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5.00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

11 1

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE. FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9.05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6.10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8.20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8.20 Down Train, and 3¾, and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M., 1, 6, 9¼ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7.10, 8, 9.40, and 11.10 A. M., 1.40 3.40, 5.40, 6.40, 8.40 and 10.40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7.50 A. M. 12.40, 5.40 and 9.25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11.05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8.05 and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5.40, 7, 7.50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2.30 and 7.10 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5.30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11.05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8.05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6.10, 7¾, 8.20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M., 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 6 and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8.15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8.15 A. M., 3.15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8.15 A. M and 3.30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8.15 A. M., 3.15, 3.30, and 6.00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

9 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent, No. 228 S. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8.30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Christiana and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11.45 A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11.30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11.45 A. M. Train

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11.00 A. M., 2.20, 5.00, and 7.40 P. M. The 8.00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7.00 and 8.10 A. M., 1.20, 4.15, and 7.05 P. M. The 8.10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 7.00 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily. All other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7.25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9.35 A. M., Express; 7.25 P. M., Express; 7.25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7.25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 526 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7.45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2.20 P. M., 4.05 P. M., 4.50 P. M., 6.15 and 11.45 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6.25 A. M., 7.45 A. M., 8.00 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 1.55 P. M., 4.00 P. M., and 6.35 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8.00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4.50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7.45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4.50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8.30 A. M. and 2.00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7.55 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7.45 A. M. and 4.50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8.00 A. M. and 4.50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. & R. R., for Oxford and Intermediate points.

4 10 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day

7 22 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 10 4 3m

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 9 wfm

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 8 11

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH ST.,

(One door below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards	2 per

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

ELECTION DAY.

The Disturbances in the City Yesterday—Democracy Rampant—Rows and Bloodshed in Profusion.

The following is additional to the disturbances at the polls mentioned in THE TELEGRAPH of yesterday, and it will be noticed that in almost every instance a deputy sheriff was the prime mover.

THE ILLEGAL VOTERS, FRAUDULENTLY NATURALIZED CITIZENS, AND THE DEPUTY SHERIFFS.

The illegal voters were out in force yesterday, but as a general thing confined their operations to the polls which gave the heaviest Democratic majorities, and where no Republican window-book keeper would consider himself safe in exercising the right of challenge. However, a few of these unnaturalized citizens appeared at the Republican precincts, where they were taken charge of.

Of these the following were held to answer at Court:—

Thomas Albright, First precinct, Seventeenth ward.

Jacob Klaise, Seventh precinct, Sixteenth ward.

Wm. McLane, Fifth precinct, Fifteenth ward.

Thomas McDonald, Second precinct, Twenty-fourth ward.

Joseph C. Powell, Second precinct, Twenty-fourth ward.

Thomas Mullen, First precinct, Twenty-sixth ward.

Jacob Harrington, Seventh precinct, Fourteenth ward.

Wm. Smith, Second precinct, Twelfth ward.

Hugh Magee, First precinct, First ward.

After the many fraudulent naturalization papers which were tendered, we have the following cases which warranted arrests:—William Humphrey, Sixth precinct, Sixteenth ward; Frederick Gromach, Fifth precinct, Sixteenth ward.

The deputies sworn in by Sheriff Lyle figure conspicuously in the criminal calendar this morning.

They were, in the main, compased of men ignorant, illiterate, unlearned, and totally unaware of the duties of the position to which they had been elevated and, as a matter of course, were the ones who were the most capable of creating the most serious disturbances. First on the list comes Joseph Flanigan, who shot the lad Perkins, at the polls at Front and Otter streets.

The recovery of the injured boy being in doubt, Flanigan will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon. The chances now are that this murderous individual will be tried for his life. An important piece of evidence against him is, that some time since he made threats that he would shoot a policeman.

Next on the list is the fellow Hamilton, who was shot by Policeman Swain, in the southern part of the city. His attending physician pronounces his recovery impossible, as he has been unable to extract the ball, which has lodged in his neck. If death were to ensue the police would hereafter be saved considerable trouble.

Samuel Alloway and George Fortner were detailed for duty in the Eighteenth ward. Their conduct became intolerable, and they were arrested and taken before Alderman Eggleton, who held them for trial.

Joseph Lynd, Bernard McDermott, Michael Foley, and James Caffrey created a disturbance at Second and Otter streets, and were taken into custody and bound over by Alderman Eggleton.

John Ryan and Philip Musker, for presuming to exercise supreme authority in the Fifth precinct of the Sixteenth ward, were overhauled and held to answer by Magistrate Eggleston.

Alderman Pancoast bound Conrad Smith over for inciting to riot in the Eighth precinct of the Fifteenth ward.

In the Twentieth ward twenty arrests of deputies were made.

In the Twenty-sixth ward a number of these worthies, giving the names of James Campbell, James Mellon, Matthew Moroney Barney Dugan, Thomas Cunningham, and Patrick Moroney, were held by Recorder Givin for riotous conduct, and carrying concealed deadly weapons.

James McVeigh and A. Sennix, for inciting to riot in the Second precinct of the Nineteenth ward, were disposed of in the same manner as their brethren.

There were any number of arrests of citizens made for disorderly conduct and interfering with the policemen while in the discharge of their duties.

A POLICEMAN MURDERED.

At about half past six o'clock last evening a crowd of roughs from the lower section of the city paraded up Eighth street, and on arriving at Lombard street assaulted a crowd of men who were standing there.

A regular row ensued, during which bricks were thrown and pistol shots fired. Policeman James Young, of the Fifth district, attempted to quell the disturbance, and in so doing received his death wound. A pistol-ball entered his mouth and lodged in the back of his head. Word was immediately conveyed to the Central Station and a detachment of police were ordered to the spot, but on their arrival found that the desperadoes had left. They found their brother officer lying on the pavement, and they took him to the hospital, where he lingered until morning, when he died. Thomas Finnegan, who had been shot in the melee, was taken into custody, and he is now held to await the result of the Coroner's investigation. He is lying at the hospital.

A DOUBLE HOMICIDE.

About 10 o'clock last night Edward and Christian Burns, who resided at No. 4 Mead street, were shot dead at Fourth and Stanley streets.

They, with Charles F. Specht, had just left Mrs. Simons' saloon, and were walking towards German street, when, passing a dark alley, four shots were fired, and the brothers fell dead.

Specht received a wound in the head, the ball entering above the left ear and emerging at the back of the head.

On examination of the bodies, Edward was found to have been killed by a wound in the heart, caused by a large ball, while Christian had received one shot in the neck and another in the arm.

Specht was taken to the hospital, where he gave information which led to the arrest of Charles W. Powell and Samuel Holt, two of Sheriff Lyle's deputies; they wore their badges when arrested. On Powell was found a very large six-barrel revolver, with two of the chambers empty, and on Holt a three-barrel revolver, with two chambers discharged. They were locked up in the Second District Station House to await the Coroner's investigation, which will take place to-morrow.

The bodies were removed to the Niagara Hose House.

STRUCK DEAD BY A BLOW OF THE FIST.

Frederick Wentter, aged forty-six years, residing at No. 607 Wall street, below Catharine, was killed yesterday afternoon by a boy. Wentter had been sick, and, being feeble, carried a cane. When crossing Shippen street, above Sixth, he raised his cane to prevent a milk wagon from running over him, whereupon the driver descended and struck him under the left ear, felling him to the pavement a corpse. He then jumped into the wagon and drove off. The corpse was taken into the house of Charles Pfaff, No. 629 Shippen street. The deceased leaves a wife and three children. The milk wagon bore the name of Thomas Kelley, and was driven by his nephew, James Haydon, who stated, on his return to the depot, that a man had hit his horse twice with a stick, and he alighted and struck him, knocking him down, and the citizens around told him to drive off. It served the fellow right. On learning that he had killed the man Haydon surrendered himself to Alderman McCloskey, who committed him.

The Coroner will hold an inquest on the above cases to-morrow.

A "DEPUTY" COMES TO GRIEF.

Yesterday afternoon, about half-past 4 o'clock, a notorious character named John Tobin, one of Lyle's "deputies," was arrested at the Continental Hotel by three of the Reserve officers, and escorted into the presence of Judge Allison, sitting in the Common Pleas Court, by a large crowd of citizens. The causes which led to the arrest of this beautiful specimen of a "conservator" of the public peace may be stated as follows:—Wearing his badge of office, he stationed himself at the polls on Sansom street, west of Eighth, and was there during the afternoon. In the neighborhood of 4 o'clock a gentleman by the name of J. Renshaw, who was in the line of voters waiting his turn, with the purpose of vouching for another gentlemen in the same line, was seized by this same Tobia and violently dragged from his place. After being pulled out, he was set upon by some eight of the associates of the "deputy," knocked down, kicked, and beaten. Escaping finally from the clutches of his assailants, he procured a warrant for the arrest of the "roughs," and proceeded with Sergeant Crout and a couple of the Reserve officers to hunt them up. They could find none of them except Tobin, who was first spied at Delmonico's saloon, on Ninth street, above Chesnut, and thence followed to the Continental hotel.

As the Sergeant approached him, Tobin displayed a large two-feet long pistol, and uttering an oath, threatened to fire it if the officer came near. The Sergeant, not to be intimidated, still advanced, his comrades running around and getting in the rear of the belligerent deputy.

Tobin seeing his predicament, did fire, as he said he would, and sent a ball, just clearing the head of one of the policemen. The weapon was then knocked from his hand and he was taken into custody.

After a hearing before the judge he was held in $1000 bail on the charge of unlawfully interfering with a citizen at the polls, and also in $5000 bail on the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons.

Mr. Whitney, the well-known brewer, went his bail.

The case did not end here, for the "deputy" and his sympathizers appeared before Alderman White, of the Fifth ward, and sued out a warrant for the arrest of Sergeant Crout, Reserve Officers Kendig, Newman, and Hess, charging them with a breach of the peace, assault and battery, and inciting to riot.

The "deputy" testified that a citizen had called on the Sergeant, and made complaint of a disturbance at the polls in Sansom street, above Eighth, and the officer, with assistance, had taken the party away without a warrant; further, that their presence did not tend to preserve the peace of the city, and that the Sergeant drew a revolver on Tobin. This latter statement was not true, for the Sergeant had no revolver when he advanced to Tobin, nor was one drawn by him.

After the evidence the Alderman held the officers in $800 bail to answer. Bail was promptly offered and accepted.

While the hearing was going on, High Constable Clark, with a posse of men, remained at the door of the Alderman's office, with a writ of *habeas corpus* to produce the parties in Court before Judge Ludlow, but bail having been accepted, no action was taken on the writ.

This fellow Tobin has already once or twice been charged with various offenses—can be daily seen loading at Ninth and Chesnut streets, and is a fair sample of the excellent "deputies" appointed by Lyle.

ANOTHER POLICEMAN EXPECTED TO DIE.

Since the decision of the partisan Justice Sharswood, on Saturday last, many of the roughs have an idea that the law will protect them in any assault they may make on policemen. On Monday night last there was a fracas at Seventh and Shippen streets, which was temporarily interrupted by the appearance of Officers Young and Johnson, of the First district force. However, the crowd rallied and beat back these conservators of the public peace, and in so doing inflicted injuries of such a nature upon Mr. Young that his life is despaired of. No arrests were made.

A FOREIGNER ASSAULTED.

On Monday night, a Portuguese gentleman was assaulted by a gang of fellows, on Chesnut street above Thirty-seventh, and beaten over the head with a club. Thomas McAnally, alleged to have been one of the perpetrators of this daring outrage, has been arrested and committed to prison by Alderman Lungren.

ROUGHS ON THE RAMPAGE.

The Democratic repeaters, colonists, and plugs, jubilant over their fruitless victory in this city yesterday at the polls, did not desert the vicinity of Chesnut street until almost daybreak this morning. "Benzine" and "bug juice," procured at different Democratic drinking dens, warmed a fictitious courage in the hearts of these "unterrified," and, as might have been expected, they were eager and ready for a fray.

About half-past one o'clock A. M. a party of them, alleged to have been headed by the notorious Sam. Carson, made a murderous assault on three police officers at Seventh and Chesnut streets. A number of citizens were quietly standing on the corner, and near by them the officers, when the roughs came up. Impudently swaggering and bragging, the latter began an altercation with the former, which soon grew heated and promised a row. The officers then interfered, when one of the roughs produced a revolver and shot Policeman Stiles through the breast, inflicting a wound which will in all likelihood result in his death.

Word of the shooting was communicated to the Central Police Station, where a large posse of police were in reserve. They proceeded up Chesnut street and came across the rioters about Eighth street. Here the party ran, and in their flight fired several shots at the officers following. Officer William Hodges, of the Eighth district, was shot through the ankle. A ball grazed the breast of Officer Bayletts, and Officer McKibben received a wound in the left cheek.

As soon as the firing commenced the roughs separated, some running down Ninth street, and others into cellars along Chesnut street. The police drew their revolvers in the chase, intending to fire, but owing to the manner in which the fugitives ran, it was unsafe for them to discharge their weapons.

Robert Walker, one of the rioters, and a resident of Allegheny city, was noticed firing two shots, one of which, it is said, struck Officer Hodges. He was followed into a restaurant and captured, and when searched at the police station, two revolvers were found on his person, encased in a belt around his waist. Both had been fired, and a number of cartridges were found in his pockets.

During the chase some eight shots were fired by the roughs. Sam Carson was arrested, as well as Charles Gerline, George Kirby, Owen McCabe, Hugh Barr, Marshal F. Barr, Oscar Regan, and Matthew McCusker. Nearly all of these rioters had revolvers in their possession. They were locked up for a hearing.

THE "REPEATERS" HOMEWARD BOUND.

This morning the trains running from our city to New York and Baltimore were crowded with unwashed gangs of the colonizers who had come here for the purpose of casting Democratic ballots in our election, and who, after finishing their dirty work, were on their way home. Happily for us, we are rid of the villains; unhappily for the places where they live, they have gone to again molest them with their baleful presence.

A GERMAN STABBED.

Yesterday Matthew Roser, an employe in Beckler's lager beer brewery, at Eleventh and Oxford streets, got into an altercation yesterday with the watchman of the place, during which the latter received two severe wounds with a knife—one between the second and third rib and the other in the back of the neck. The infuriated Teuton was subsequently arrested, and on being given a hearing before Alderman Hood, was sent below for a further hearing.

SWEET POTATOES.—They are now shipping an immense quantity of this favorite vegetable from Vineland, N. J., to Boston.

RELIGIOUS.

The "Tyng" Case in the Protestant Episcopal Triennial Convention.

In the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at New York, yesterday, the case of Dr. Tyng, Jr., was brought up.

The Committee on Canons, through the Rev. Dr. Benjamin L. Haight, made a report on the memorial presented on Friday last by the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, asking for a change, or rather a liberal reform, in the canon of the Church restricting the officiating of ministers in other parishes, except under certain burdensome conditions. The canon sought to be changed by this memorial and the committee's report is the one under which the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., was tried on the complaint of the Rev. Dr. Stubbs, of New Jersey, convicted and "censured and admonished," which trial received such universal attention throughout the Church at the time. The report of the committee was to the effect that after the word "necessary," in the twentieth line of the second clause of section six, canon twelve, title I, of the Digest, there be added these words:—

But nothing shall be construed to prevent any clergyman of the Church from officiating in any parish, church, or in any place of public worship used by any congregation of the church with the consent of the clergyman in charge of such congregation, or, in his absence, of the church wardens and vestry or trustees of such congregation or a majority of them.

With this addition the canon, section one and two, will read as follows:—

Section 1. No minister belonging to this Church shall officiate, either by preaching, reading prayers, or otherwise, in the parish or within the parochial cure of another clergyman, unless he have received express permission for that purpose from the minister of the parish or cure, or in his absence, from the churchwardens and vestrymen, or trustees of the congregation or a majority of them.

Section 2. Where parish boundaries are not defined by law or settled by diocesan authority under the second section of Canon V, of title III of this Digest, or are not otherwise settled, they shall, for the purposes of this section, be defined by the civil divisions of the State as follows:—Parochial boundaries shall be the limits, as now fixed by law, of any village, town, township, incorporated borough, city, or the limits of some division thereof which may have been recognized by the Bishop, acting with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee, as constituting the boundaries of a parish. If there be but one church or congregation within the limits of such village, town township, borough, city, or such division of a city or town as herein provided, the same shall be deemed the parochial cure of the minister having charge thereof. If there be two or more congregations or churches therein, it shall be deemed the cure of the ministers thereof, and the assent of a majority of such ministers shall be necessary. But nothing in this canon shall be construed to prevent any clergyman of this Church from officiating in any parish or in any place of public worship used by any congregation of the Church, with the consent of the clergyman in charge of such congregation, or, in his absence, of the churchwardens and vestry or trustees of such congregation, or of a majority of them. When, under diocesan authority, a new parish is constituted and its boundaries defined, this section shall be applicable to the same as so established.

The canon as proposed to be amended, together with the report of the committee, was, on motion of Rev. Dr. Haight, ordered to be printed and made the special order on Friday, at noon. This vote was subsequently reconsidered, as will be seen from the report of the afternoon proceedings.

On the same day with the before mentioned memorial, Rev. Dr Goodwin presented another one from Pennsylvania, praying for a change in canon XI, title I, of the Digest. This canon, for the modification or conclusive interpretation of which the memorial prays, is the following:—

Section 1. No person shall be permitted to officiate in any congregation of this Church without first producing the evidence of his being a minister thereof to the minister, or, in case of vacancy or absence, to the church wardens, vestrymen or trustees of the congregation.

Section 2. No minister shall officiate transiently in a vacant parish, or in one the rector or minister of which is sick or absent, unless the wardens or vestry are satisfied that he is at the time a minister in good and regular standing. When from another diocese, letters commendatory from the ecclesiastical authority thereof may be required.

Rev. Dr. Mahan made a report from the Committee on Canons, the substance of which was that it is inexpedient to change this canon prohibiting persons not ordained ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church from officiating as such in any congregation of the Church, and pronounces it highly expedient and necessary to retain this restriction; but to prevent all ambiguous construction or its application to lay readers, a mere change in the phraseology of the title is recommended. Rev. Dr. Crane considered this subject to be intimately connected with the other, and moved it be recommitted to the committee and to be made the special order for Friday next. Dr. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania, called attention to the fact that the question may arise whether the canon would not include ministers of the Church of England, and hence the subject should be carefully looked into before a decision is reached. Mr. Welsh, of Pennsylvania, did not object to the canon, but to the interpretation given to it by the committee, it being a partial interpretation, and as such a dangerous thing. A desultory debate ensued, and the report was at last made the special order of the day mentioned immediately after the other special order.

Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr.

This reverend gentlemen, to whom these reports essentially referred, and whose course in the Church may probably undergo some criticism when the debate is opened on them, was present on the floor of the Convention engaged in occasional earnest conversation with a number of deputies of both orders, and listening also attentively to the reports as they were read, and to the remarks made upon them.

A HOAX.

A Reported Conspiracy to Assassinate President Johnson.

The New York *Herald's* special from Washington yesterday contains the following:—

Considerable excitement exists here to-day among those who have obtained possession of the news over the supposed development of a plot said to be for some time in preparation in this city to procure the assassination of President Johnson. Yesterday evening a friend of the President's went to the currency printing division of the Treasury Department and asked for a man named Frank D. Evans, a night fireman to the engines of the printing division, stating that he was wanted at the White House. Mr. McCartee, the superintendent of the printing division, being absent, Mr. Larmar, the chief engineer, gave permission for Evans to leave his work. Mr. Evans was taken to the house of Colonel William C. Moore, the President's private secretary, where he was examined as to what he knew of the assassination plot. His story looks remarkably like a false alarm, and can be briefly repeated:—Last spring Evans and his wife were boarding at the house of his brother-in-law, named Himebur, in Twenty-first street, First ward, of this city. Himebur was formerly a Rebel officer, but is now an intense radical, and holds an office under our city authorities. One night, during the impeachment excitement, Himebur, in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Evans and his own wife, stood up in his own parlor and displayed with great flourishing an American flag. This flag, he said, had been given him by General Butler as one of a company of conspirators organized for the assassination of President Johnson. Evans said he felt alarmed at the disclosure, and did not know how to act—whether to tell the President or not. Finally he resolved to leave Himebur's house, and went to housekeeping for himself. But the fear of fatal results from the conspiracy still haunted him, and he told several friends the story of Butler and his flag. Evans says that his wife as well as himself was prepared to swear to its truth. Himebur, it appears, was captain of a negro company, composed of fifty men, whom he drilled every night, and these negroes were supposed to be in the plot. Colonel Moore told the President something about the conspiracy last Sunday, while out driving with his Excellency, but the latter paid no attention whatever to the matter. Mr. Johnson treats the matter with indifference. He has not seen either Himebur, Evans, or his wife at all, and therefore the story, which has been most industriously circulated, that he sent for Evans to pump him, or ordered him to be sent to Hancock's headquarters, is entirely erroneous. The whole story is evidently a piece of extravagance on the part of Himebur, magnified and perhaps embellished by the fears and imagination of Evans. By some friends of the President it is regarded in a more serious light. They believe that a conspiracy really did exist about the time of the impeachment, but that it failed to ripen in time, and that now all danger is past, and that nothing is to be gained by serious investigation. Others say that Evans and Himebur have been unfriendly, and that the story was invented by Evans to injure the other. Your correspondent had a talk with the President this afternoon on the subject, and found him not in the least disturbed.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.—The Flour market continues quiet, but prices remain without quotable change. Only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at $6·25@7·25 for superfine, $8@8·75 for extras, $8·50@9 for spring wheat extra family, $9@9·25 for fancy Minnesota do. do., $9·75@11·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio winter wheat do. do., and $12@13·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8@8·50 per bbl. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and the demand is mostly for prime lots, which are scarce. Sales of 2000 bushels red at $2·15@2·22, and amber at $2·23@2·25. Rye is in fair request, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $1·65 per bushel. Corn.—The offerings are small, and holders are firm in their views. Sales of Western mixed at $1·29@1·28, and yellow at $1·30. Oats are quiet but steady. Sales of Western at 72@75c, and Southern at 60@68c. No change to notice in Barley or Malt.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is selling at $7·50@8 per 64 lbs. Timothy sells at $3@3·20. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·70@2·80.

Bark is unchanged. Sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $48 per ton. Tanners' commands $17@18 per cord for Chestnut, and $20 for Spanish Oak.

The New York Money Market.

—The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning says:—

The stock market was on the whole strong and active, and the Western shares experienced a further advance. Erie fluctuated between 47⅝ and 47¾, and the result of the annual election of the company had no apparent effect upon the course of the stock, it having been fully appreciated. There was much animation in the dealings in some of the miscellaneous shares, and Mariposa preferred, Western Union Telegraph, and Quicksilver in particular; but Pacific Mail was quiet and steady. Mr. Durant, the Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railway Company, has written a letter to the President of the United States, protesting against the appointment of a special commission to re-examine the road, unless all the other roads in receipt of a Government subsidy are also re-examined by the same commission. This protest was to be expected in view of the charges which have been made against the company for its manner of building the road and its deviations from the proper route in laying the track in order to avoid obstacles, and lengthen the line; for the greater the number of miles the larger the amount of the bonds received from the Government, and consequently the larger the amount authorized to be issued by the Company. That the Commissioners failed in the proper performance of their duty when accepting the various sections of the road already built the evidence of all disinterested persons who have travelled over the line go to prove, and the fact that the President has appointed this special commission to re-examine it confirms the representations which have been made on the subject through the press and otherwise. It is of great public importance that this national highway between the Atlantic and the Pacific should be well built, and that the distance should not be lengthened unnecessarily for the mere sake of eliciting a larger amount of bonds out of the Government than the company could otherwise command, and the President has done right in appointing this commission, which, it is to be hoped, will do its work without fear or favor, and make all the facts in relation thereto public as soon as possible.

Money was in abundant supply at seven per cent. at the banks and trust companies, but among private lenders the general rate was six to first-class borrowers. There are no indications of any attempt to create artificial stringency, and the drain of currency westward was imperceptibly light. In commercial paper there is a very moderate business doing, and the best grades command seven per cent. The general trade of the city shows a slight falling off, owing in part to the decline in gold and the absence of buyers from the States in which elections are now being held. The dry goods auction sales to-day were fairly attended, and the bidding was satisfactory at steady prices, the general opinion being that they are more likely to improve than to decline from their present point.

There has been a strong market for Government securities all day, and the outside orders to buy were much larger than usual. At the same time the dealers were reluctant to reduce their stocks, in view of the probability of higher prices after the results of the elections becomes known. The Five-twenties of 1867 were in particularly active request, and they sold largely at 109⅝. At the close prices were about ⅛ per cent. higher than at the same time last year.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 14.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....58 | 11 A. M.....60 | 2 P. M.....61

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Rescue, Kelly, Boston, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr S. J. Bright, Shaw, Salem, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr M. A. Holt, Holt, Bangor.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr S. Morris, Dovey, Norwich, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, Boston, do.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, Fall River, do.
Schr M. & E. Henderson, Price, Charlestown, do.
Schr Benj. Strong, Brown, Providence, Hammett & Neill.
Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr W. G. Dearborn Scull, Bangor, Geo. S. Repplier.
Schr H. A. Hunt, Compton, Georgetown, Weid, Nagle & Co.
Schr Polly Price, Yates, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, Washington, do.
Schr S. A. Boice, Yates, Salem, Biakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, Washington, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr A. E. Martin, Buell, Portsmouth.
Schr Wild Pigeon, Phillips, Washington.
Schr L. Blew, Blew, Boston.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, Boston.
Schr Annie Magee, Young, Boston.
Schr Elvie Davis, Johnson, Boston.
Schr W. H. Tiers, Hoffman, Salem.
Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, New Bedford.
Schr Clara, Mulford, Danversport.
Sl'r Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Anna Myrick, Stevens, 4 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to Calvin S. Crowell.
Schr Montana, Bearse, 6 days from Boston, with mdse.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, from Chelsea.
Schr S. J. Bright, Shaw, from Boston.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, from Boston.
Schr M. A. Holt, Holt, from Boston.
Schr L. Blew, Blew, from Boston.
Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, from Boston.
Schr Vashti Sharp, Sharp, from Boston.
Schr Abbie Pitman, Bombard, from Boston.
Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, from Boston.
Schr S. C. Tyler, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull, from Boston.
Schr M. & E. Henderson, Price, from Boston.
Schr W. A. Hunt, Compton, from Boston.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, from Boston.
Schr Annie Magee, Young, from Boston.
Schr S. A. Boice Yates, from Boston.
Schr Elvie Davis, Johnson, from Boston.
Schr A. E. Martin, Buell, from Portsmouth.
Schr J. A. Halleck, Megathlin, from Portsmouth.
Schr S. Morris, Dovey, from Allyn's Point.
Schr B. Strong, Brown, from Providence.
Schr Wild Pigeon, Phillips, from Providence.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kelly, from Salisbury.
Schr Clara, Mulford, from Danversport.
Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, from Salem.
Schr Polly Price, Yates, from Salem.
Schr W. H. Tiers, Hoffman, from Salem.
Schr E & L. Cordery, Grace, from Salem.
Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, from New Bedford.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Millville, Renear, from New York, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 12—6 P. M.—All the vessels before reported at the Breakwater left for their destinations yesterday morning, in company with barque Tropic Bird, for Liverpool; schrs Marietta, Steelman, for Boston; Louisa Frazier, for do; and John Stockham, for do., all from Philadelphia.

Barque Janet Dalgliah, for Antwerp; brigs Harry, for Boston, and A. E. Carroll, went to sea this morning.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Brigs Cosmos, Star, and sportsman, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Schr Glengarry, Yates, hence, at Mrrseilles 26th ult. via Barcelona.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver.
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THE LATEST FALL STYLES OF PARTY AND WEDDING INVITATIONS.
A large assortment of new styles of French Paper Paper and Envelopes in boxes already stamped.
Paper and Envelopes stamped in Colors gratis.
JOHN LINERD,
10 12 mwsstp No 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

ENGRAVING AND PLATE PRINTING.
CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
CIRCULARS,
WEDDING INVITATIONS,
VISITING CARDS,
PARTY INVITATIONS,
PROGRAMMES,
And ENGRAVING and PRINTING of every description executed in the highest style of art.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
9 1mwssm 0. 913 ARCH Street.

PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 13 tf
STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 8 20 3mtp No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

THE ELECTIONS.

Further Returns from the Interior of the State.

Rejoicings at the Capital—Sudden Conversions.

The Fifth Congressional District.

A private despatch from Germantown places Taylor's majority in the Twenty-second ward at 1000. The vote in the Fifth Congressional District therefore foots up as follows:—

	Taylor's maj.	*Reading's maj.*
Twenty-second ward.....	1000	.....
Twenty-third ward.....	402	.....
Twenty-fifth ward.....	.....	647
Bucks county.....	.....	700
Total.....	1402	1347
	1347	
Taylor's majority.....	55	

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

This county returns 925 Republican majority.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Effect of the Elections.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Republicans are in excellent spirits this morning, and their number seems to have increased very greatly since yesterday. Office-holders and clerks by the hundred have suddenly discovered that they have been for Grant from the start. Democrats are so despondent that their gains of Congressmen and a report that they have carried Indiana, appear to afford them scarcely any comfort. Three-fourths of them acknowledge that the election of Grant is placed beyond doubt. Business is virtually suspended, or lags heavily, and the reaction from the excitement of last night makes the city quiet and dull, and as a consequence there is a total lack of news.

From Canada.

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—Henry Murphy, a Fenian prisoner, made a desperate attempt to escape last night, nearly killing the turnkey in the attempt, which did not succeed.

The convict Whalen, under sentence of death for the murder of McGee, now receives spiritual attendance from the parish priest.

From Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 14. — The Ward brothers arrived here yesterday, and the Paris crew of St. John, New Brunswick, against whom they will row on the 21st, are expected to-day.

Abijah W. Chapin, ex-Postmaster of Springfield, will receive the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Tenth district, against Dawes.

Shooting Affair.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Dr. Flynn caught his wife and Daniel Tracy *in flagrante delecto*, last night. Dr. Flynn shot Tracy, and has been arrested. Tracy was taken to the hospital. The woman has fled.

Republican Rejoicings.

ALBANY, Oct. 14.—A salute of one hundred guns was fired last night, in honor of the Republican successes, and the Grant clubs paraded.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—Cotton quiet; Middlings nominally 26c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unchanged, receipts small; sales of prime red at 27c; ordinary to fair $2@2·20. Corn firm; white $1·26@1·30; yellow, $1·30. Oats dull at 78@80c. Rye firm at $1·50@1·60. Cloverseed—$8·25 is bid and $8·50 asked; no sales. Provisions firm and unchanged.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 108; Reading, 97¾; Canton, 49; Erie, 47⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 104½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 111; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 84⅛; New York Central, 128⅛; Illinois Central, 141; Cumberland preferred, 33½; Virginia 6s, 55⅞; Missouri 6s, 91¼; 5-20s, 1862, 113; do. 1864, 110¾; do. 1865, 110⅞; do. new, 109¾; 10-40s, 105¾. Money, unchanged. Gold, 139¾.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Cotton dull at 25½@26c. Flour heavy and declined 5@10c. Sales of 9000 barrels State at $6·60@6·65; Ohio at $7·75@10; Western at $6·60@8·35; Southern at $8·65@13·75; California $8·25@10·75. Wheat dull; sales of 18,000 bushels spring, $1·65. Corn dull; sales of 39,000 bushels at $1·15@1·18½. Oats steady; sales of 37,000 bushels at 75c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Pork quiet at $28·90. Lard dull at 19½@19¾c. Whisky dull.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.....	129	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	111¼
N. Y. and E. R.....	49¾	Toledo & Wab.....	63¾
Phil. and Rea. R....	97⅝	Mil. & St. P. com...	103¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86⅝	Adams Express Co	51
Cle. and Pitt. R.....	89¾	Wells, Fargo & Co	30½
Chi. and N. W. com.	96¼	Tenn. 6s, new.....	65½
Chic. and N. W. prf.	96¾	Gold.....	137¼
Chi. and R. I. R.....	106½	Market firm.	

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Strond.—William Bates vs. George H. Hazleton. An action upon a promissory note. The defense set up that the note was given as the consideration for an agreement for the conveyance of property unincumbered from the plaintiff to the defendant, which agreement had not been carried, therefore the defendant was not liable. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Thayer.—John Matthews vs. Charles Hoffman. An action on a judgment note. Before reported. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Allison, P. J.—The preliminary hearing in the case of Sergeant Hacker and two other police officers, charged with violation of the election laws in violently ousting the election judge of the Tenth precinct of the Nineteenth ward, which was fixed by Judge Allison for to-day, was continued until Friday on account of the illness of counsel for the officers.

George H. Young vs. Andrew Gardner. An action on a book account for goods sold and delivered. In the course of the trial of this cause, which was brought to this court from the Alderman's decision of it, the Judge asked counsel for the plaintiff what was his claim, and the gentleman replied, stating a certain sum, and adding "which was the judgment given by the Alderman." Counsel for the defendant immediately asked the Court to instruct the jury to find for the defendant, which Judge Allison did, saying that it was a rule of law that in the trial of a case no expression of the result of any prior proceedings shall be made, because it could only tend unduly to prejudice the jury.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The customary Wednesday bankrupt business was transacted here this morning.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Persons going to the new Court House this morning were informed by a written notice that no business would be done until Saturday next.

IMPROVED BALTIMORE
FIRE-PLACE HEATER,
WITH
Illuminating Doors and Windows,
AND
Magazine of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 hours.
The most cheerful and perfect Heater in use.
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
J. S. CLARK,
No. 1008 MARKET STREET,
10 14 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITIO

THE WEST.

Latest Returns from Ohio and I diana—Republican Gains.

Returns from Pennsylvania.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Luzerne county, about 3500 Democratic ma rity, a Democratic gain of 1200. Scranton gives 1153 majority.

TIOGA COUNTY.

Mercur, Republican, for Congress, in the 1 district, is reported elected. The Republica will fire a salute of 190 guns to-night, in hon of the victory.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Columbia county, Pa., gives over 1800 Dem eratic majority.

FROM INDIANA.

The Issue of the Election Doubtful.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 14.—The returns to-d make the State ticket doubtful. For 37 count heard from, a Democratic gain of 6709 is show with 41 counties to hear from, which will reqni a gain of 182 in each county to give the State the Democrats. The Democratic Central Co mittee claim the State and figure their major at 1570, while the Republican Committee cla 2400 on the State ticket.

The Congressmen elected are Niblack, Dem crat, First District. Kerr, Democrat, Secon District. Julian, Republican, Fourth Distric Coburn, Republican, Fifth District. Carte Republican, over Voorhees, Democrat, in t Sixth District. Orth, Republican, Seven District, by 700 majority. Pratt, Republica Eighth District. Shanks, Republican, Nin District. Williams, Republican, Tenth, a Packard, Republican, Eleventh District. T Third District is still doubtful, both parti cla